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NEW GUIDE

TO THE

ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA,

THE NEIGHBOURING TOWNS,

AND

Surrounding Country.

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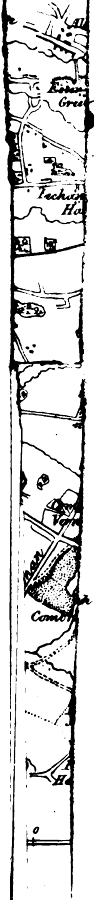

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CHAPTER IX.—PAGE 66—72.

Warneford General Hospital and Bathing Institution. — Ceremony of laying the first stone. — Munificent benefaction of the Founder. — Extract from the last annual Report. — Liberality of Dr. Jephson. — Privileges of Subscribers. — Officers of the Institution. — Leamington District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. — Objects of this Society. — Leamington District Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. — Ladies' Bible Association. — Charitable Repository. — Temperance Society.

CHAPTER X.—PAGE 73—84.

Scientific and Literary Societies, &c. — Mechanics' Institution. — Subjects of the Lectures delivered during the last year. — Electrical Society. — Objects of the Members. — Ornithological Society. — Choral Society. — Merit due to its Founder. — Freemasons' Lodge. — Orders of Odd Fellows. — Proposed Market House. — Association for Prosecution of Felons. — Town Hall. — Petty Sessions. — Police Office. — Hotels and Boarding Houses.

CHAPTER XI.—PAGE 85—96.

The country around Leamington. — Anecdote in confirmation of its attractions. — Road to Warwick. — The Castle. — Cæsar's Tower. — Guy's Tower. — Ancient Gatehouse. — Hall and Armoury. — State Apartments. — Collection of Paintings and Portraits. — Pleasure Gardens. — Green House. — Celebrated Vase brought from Tivoli. — Relics exhibited at the Porter's Lodge. — St. Mary's Church. — Monuments. — Beauchamp Chapel. — Church of St. Nicholas. — Leicester's Hospital. — Priory of St. Sepulchre.

CHAPTER XII.—PAGE 97—103.

Road to Stratford-on-Avon. — Welcombe Lodge. — Birthplace of Shakspeare. — Tomb of the immortal Poet. — Chancel of Stratford Church. — Monuments of the Clopton Family, and of Mr. Combe. — Town Hall. — Statue and Portrait of Shakspeare. — Victoria Spa. — Charlecote Park. — Parish Church. — Notice of Sir Thomas Lucy. — Village of Barford.

CHAPTER XIII. — PAGE 104—114.

Excursion to Coventry. — Guy's Cliff. — Remarks of Camden, Leland, and Dugdale. — Picture of the Cave of Despair. — Obelisk on Blacklow Hill. — Kenilworth Castle.— Historical Records. — Kenilworth Priory and Parish Church. — City of Coventry. — Churches of Trinity and St. Michael. — Free-school and House of Industry. — Combe Abbey. — Return to Leamington by Stoneleigh Park. — Stoneleigh Abbey. — Parish Church and Alms-houses.

CHAPTER XIV. — PAGE 115—121.

Precincts of Leamington. — Royal Pump Room Walks. — Newbold Grounds. — Archery. — Public Festivals. — Holly Walk. — Ranelagh Gardens. — Lillington Exotic Nursery-grounds. — Pedestrian rambles to the villages of Radford and Offchurch. — The Bury. — Return by different routes to Leamington.

CHAPTER XV. — PAGE 122 — 130.

Country Excursions continued. — Whitnash. — Chesterton. — Inigo Jones's Windmill. — Asylum afforded to Lord Cobham. — Teachbrook. — St. Mary's Priory at Princethorpe. — Rugby School. — Bilton Hall, the abode of Addison. — Hatton; Rev. Dr. Parr. — Wroxhall Abbey; Sir Christopher Wren. — Temple Balsall. — Maxtoke Castle. — Baddesley Clinton. — Blythe Hall. — Eatington Park. — Meriden. — Atherstone. — Kineton. — Battle of Edge Hill. — Conclusion. — Apostrophe to the gracious Patroness of Royal Leamington Spa.

APPENDIX.

PAGE
I. List of detached Houses, Villas, and Public Buildings 131
II. Hunting Appointments.—Distances of the Covers from Royal Leamington Spa . 137
III. Artists and Teachers 140
IV. Terms of Subscription to the News Rooms and Libraries 143
V. Terms of Subscription to the Baths and Pump Rooms 146
VI. List of Fares of Cars and Phaetons . . 150
VII. Table of Distances from the Parish Church of Royal Leamington Spa . . . 151
VIII. Hours of Departure of the several Trains on the London and Birmingham Railway . 152
IX. Table of Distances on the above Railway . 156
X. Distances from Town to Town in the County of Warwick 157
XI. Members of Parliament returned for the County of Warwick 158
XII. Freemasons' Lodges in the Province of Warwick 158

XIII. Arrivals and Dispatches of Mail Bags; Leamington Post Office . . . . .

XIV. Coach Offices . . . .

XV. Waggon Offices . . . .

XVI. Wharfs . . . .

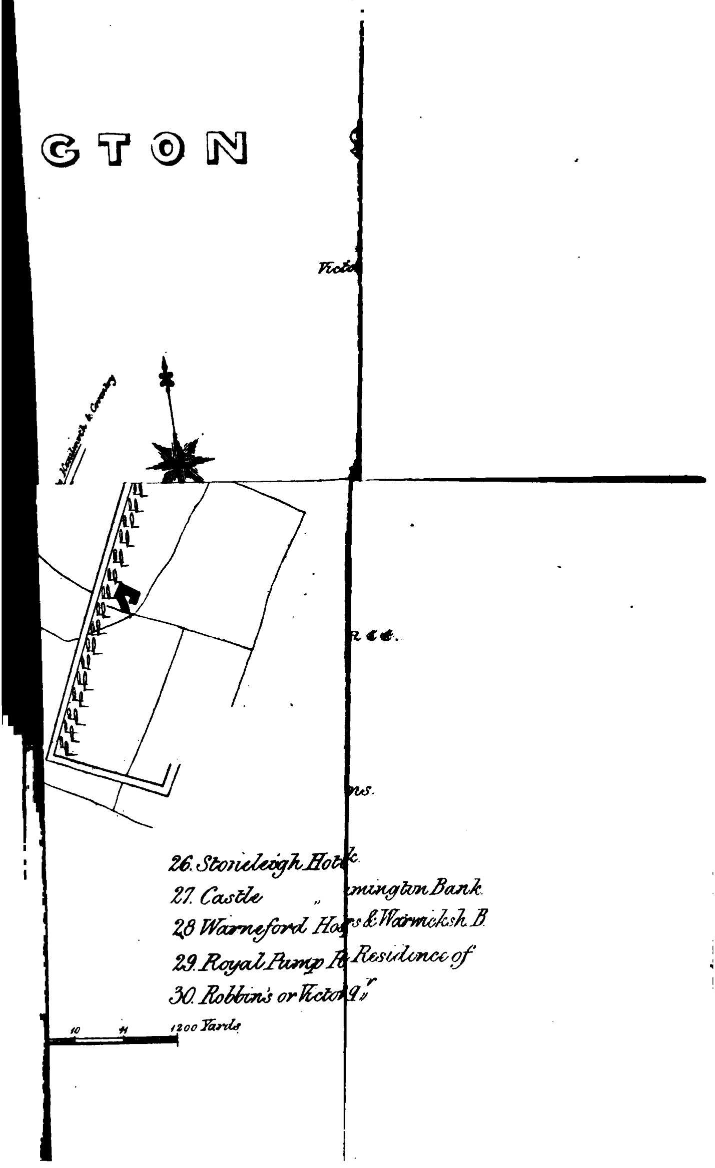
XVII. Insurance Offices . . . .

XVIII. House Agents . . . .

XIX. Parochial Directory . . . . . .

XX. Weather Table . . . .

Addendum . . . .

GTON
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CHAPTER I.

Prefatory remarks. — Derivation of the name of Leamington Priors. — Proofs of the place having been anciently known both to the Romans and Saxons. — Foss-road. — Offa, king of Mercia. — Norman Conquest. — Domesday Book. — Former Possessors of Leamington. — Turchillus, or Torquil, Earl of Warwick. — Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. — Geoffrey de Clinton. — Priors of Kenilworth. — Consequences of the Reformation. — Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. — Sir Fulke Greville. — First notice of the Leamington Mineral Springs. — Present Lord of the Manor, and principal Landholders.

It has been customary with most writers or compilers of works intended as guides to fashionable watering-places, and other celebrated towns or villages of public resort, to search the page of history and the records of tradition for memorials of their origin, and to preface the account of their modern splendour, with some brief remarks on their ancient obscurity. It is not intended on the present occasion by the author of this new Guide to the Royal Spa of Leamington, to depart entirely from the maxims of his predecessors; but it will be his endeavour, at the same time, not to violate the Horatian* precept, by wearying his readers with an elaborate series of consecutive events relating to the town's progressive improvement, tracing them with too scrupulous an observance of chronological minuteness; though he trusts, by the information afforded, to satisfy the antiquarian equally with the tourist, and so far to profit by the warning of the Roman satirist, to whom he has alluded, as to escape the charge of becoming unintelligible in striving to be concise.†

In regard to those attractions for the visitor which are centred exclusively within the favoured precincts of Leamington, it will be more consonant with the objects of this publication, if our remarks be limited in general to circumstances of recent date, as better calculated to afford that information which he is naturally led to seek on his first arrival at the Spa. But in proceeding afterwards with the important and pleasing task of pointing out those countless beauties of the surrounding neighbourhood which will assuredly form no slender portion of his gratification during his rambles,—in describing the vestiges of feudal grandeur, of baronial state, and monastic affluence, which may be found on all sides of easy access within a moderate distance, the number and splendour of which contribute a never-failing source of inducement for a lengthened stay to the passing stranger,—it will be our duty to advert more particularly and diffusely to the events and characters of remoter ages; few persons being expected to gaze on the ruins of Kenilworth, or the towers of Warwick, without inquiring into their earlier history, and seeking with awakened interest to identify themselves with the deeds of other days, and the heroes of past generations.

---

* "Nec reditum Diomedis ab interitu Meleagri,
Nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo."
ARS POETICA, v. 146.

† ——"brevis esse laboro,
Obscurus fio."
ARS POETICA, v. 25.

Leamington Priors derives the former part of its name from its situation on the banks of the river Leam, and the latter from the circumstance of its having belonged to the priory of Kenilworth, from the accession of Henry II., until the general suppression of monasteries, and other religious houses of this nature, in the reign of Henry VIII. The distinctive appellation of Priors appears likewise to have been added to that of Leamington, in order that it might not be confounded with another village, about ten miles distant to the northward, and known by the name of Leamington Hastang, or Hastings. In those distant and darker periods of our British annals, when, according to the language of ruder minstrelsy,

> "The Romans in England first had sway,"

and even in the succeeding era, when

> "The Saxons after them led the way,"

during which days of barbarism and tumult, it is justly observed by Dugdale, that little likelihood was afforded of any memorials being preserved, we cannot feel surprised at the inability to trace a single notice of Leamington; although various indications exist of the spot having been tenanted by the conquerors first mentioned, and of their successors having also been familiar with its natural advantages, as one of the celebrated Roman foss-roads passes within a few miles of the town; and still nearer is the village of Offchurch, the name of which implies that it belonged to the famous Offa, king of Mercia, one of the most powerful princes of the heptarchy, and who is supposed to have occupied a stately palace on the site of the present mansion, which retains its ancient appellation of the Bury, a term signifying in the Saxon language a castle, or strong tower. At the commencement, however, of the following era, when the same rhymester acquaints us that

> "The Romans and Saxons were both laid low,
> And England was rul'd by the Norman bow,"

and when, among the wisest and most politic measures of the first William, may be ranked that general survey which he ordered of all the estates in his English dominions, about twenty years after their subjugation, we are indebted to that well-known record, called Domesday Book, for the first authentic notice, brief indeed as it was, of the place we are proceeding to commemorate. According to all the accredited narratives of previous writers on this subject, Leamington belonged, with several additional manors, at the time of the Norman conquest, to the last Saxon earl of Warwick, named Turchillus, or Torquil, who being despoiled of his estates, like most other powerful and wealthy nobles of the same lineage, through the natural ambition of the monarch to advance and enrich his own followers and kinsmen, this portion of Torquil's property reverted to Roger de Montgomery, afterwards earl of Shrewsbury, whose claim to royal favour was founded not only on his relationship to the conqueror, but on the share he mainly contributed towards the victory at Hastings, where he is represented to have commanded in person the central division of William's forces.

Leamington continued in the possession of this family only for a brief period. The second son of Roger de Montgomery, who had succeeded his elder brother in the inheritance, having proved himself an active partisan of Robert, duke of Normandy, in that unfortunate prince's fruitless attempts to wrest the English crown from Henry, his estates were seized upon after his banishment by the ruling sovereign, and transferred to the bishop of the district, by whom they were bartered in the same reign to Geoffrey de Clinton, the king's lord chamberlain and treasurer, and ancestor of the present dukes of Newcastle, and known as the founder of the celebrated castle and priory at Kenilworth.

To the latter it shortly afterwards became an appendage, having been given to the prior and canons as a further source of endowment, by the son of Geoffrey, about the middle of the twelfth century; and in the occupation of this fraternity, Leamington appears to have been retained for the space of more than three hundred and seventy years. At the period, however, of the Reformation, that important event in the annals of our country, which produced among other changes the dissolution of monastic houses, and the dispersion of their revenues at the arbitrary mandate of a tyrannical and capricious monarch, it was the lot of Leamington again to fall into the possession of the sovereign; but early in the reign of Elizabeth, it was granted to Ambrose Dudley, whom she had previously created earl of Warwick, a brother of the renowned earl of Leicester, her favourite counsellor and attendant. On the decease of this nobleman without issue, the title became extinct, and his estates reverted to the crown. Leamington therefore once more underwent the same fate, but once more also it descended to the house of Warwick, being assigned by king James I., soon after his accession to the famous Sir Fulke Greville, chancellor of the exchequer, created afterwards lord Brooke, a nobleman eminent for his writings as well as character, and from whom the present earls of Warwick inherit their baronial mansion. To the patronage of Sir Fulke Greville Leamington became early indebted for the celebrity of its mineral springs, the same having been noticed in Camden's "Britannia," published in 1586, under the countenance of this friend to learning, and again mentioned by Speed, in his "Theatre of Great Britain," which also appeared under Sir Fulke Greville's auspicious encouragement. Since those early days of its dawning greatness, Leamington has fallen to the possession of various proprietors; and at the present juncture the manorial rights, with a portion of the soil, belong to the earl of Aylesford; whilst the two principal land-owners are Edward Willes, Esq., whose family has been settled in the parish from the time of Henry VIII., and Matthew Wise, Esq., whose progenitors obtained their property here by purchase, in the reign of George I. Of these it may justly be said, that in all affairs which obviously tend to the improvement of the place, and the benefit of their fellow-townsmen, every assistance which can be required or wished, has been promptly and liberally extended.

CHAPTER II.

The Medicinal Waters of Leamington. — Treatises published on their contents, and directions for their use. — Extract from Dr. Loudon's dissertation. — Dr. Middleton's remarks on Bathing. — The soil of Leamington and its productions geologically considered. — Organic remains, &c.

THE original celebrity of Leamington, its progressive increase in size and population, and the continued advancement of its prosperity, being attributable in a primary point of view to the boasted efficacy of its mineral waters, the abundance of which (superseding all fears of their adulteration) has been another cause of preference in their favour, our attention must next be devoted to such an account of their history and composition, as the reader will be induced to expect on this occasion; the same being condensed within due limits, that proper scope may afterwards be allowed for a description of those accompanying attractions, to which our work is also intended as a guide. We have already mentioned that reference was made to these waters in the sixteenth century, by Camden and by Speed; to them succeeded the celebrated author of the Antiquities of Warwickshire, Sir William Dugdale, whose account, however, is rendered of inferior value by his erroneous impressions as to the use of these waters, and some mistake likewise respecting their precise locality. Mention will also be found of the saline springs of Leamington in Fuller's History of the Worthies of Great Britain. After him they were noticed and commended by Dr. Guidot in 1689, by Dr. Short in 1740, Dr. Rutty in 1757, and Dr. Russell in 1765, whose respective opinions all coincided as to the saline properties of the waters, and their beneficial effects in cutaneous disorders. Treatises have been since written and published on the same subject, by Dr. Lambe (in the fifth volume of the Memoirs of the Manchester Philosophical Society); by Dr. Middleton, a resident physician of the town at the present time; by Dr. Winthrop, in Field's Historical Account of Warwickshire; by Dr. Weatherhead, in 1820; and last in succession by Dr. Loudon, from whose excellent practical dissertation we take the liberty of extracting a table of the contents of an imperial pint of each kind of water.

"The waters of Leamington," observes Dr. Loudon, "may be taken internally with perfect safety in every season of the year. The most proper period for using them, however, is from the beginning of May to the end of October. These months, usually called the season, are chosen by the physicians, not from any

CONTENTS OF AN IMPERIAL PINT OF EACH OF THE LEAMINGTON MINERAL WATERS.

SPRINGS.		GRAINS, IN CUBIC INCHES.				SALTS, IN GRAINS.						Total of the Salts in Grains.
		Oxygen.	Azote	Carbonic Acid.	Sulphuretted Hydrogen.	Sulphate of Soda.	Chloride of Sodium.	Chloride of Calcium.	Chloride of Magnes.	Silica.	Peroxide of Iron.	
LORD AYLESFORD'S	-	.075	.537	2.103	none	40.398	40.770	20.561	3.266	none	a trace	105.695
MR. SMITH'S	- - - -	.045	.658	2.503	none	40.234	47.865	19.772	2.121	none	a trace	109.992
MRS. CURTIS'	- - -	.088	.488	21.80	none	39.457	26.610	18.737	22.592	none	a trace	107.396
THE VICTORIA	- - -	.075	.558	2.356	none	28.619	35.350	23.511	8.468	none	a trace	95.948
MRS. LEE'S	Sulphureous	.025	.425	3.156	1.144	28.065	25.605	15.777	9.695	none	a trace	79.142
	Saline - -	.025	.565	2.162	none	30.610	42.922	17.987	10.813	0.972	0.265	103.575
BAZAAR IMPERIAL FOUNT	Chalybeate	.075	.645	3.294	none	34.294	55.271	25.059	3.927	8.580	8.580	135.711
	Saline - -	.098	.763	3.156	none	34.434	14.534	17.570	26.050	none	a trace	9.589
	Sulphureous	.012	.612	3.531	1.142	3111.2	7.301	39.305	19.494	3.620	0.530	101.362
ROYAL PUMP ROOM	Sulphureous	.064	.498	3.156	1.140	5.546	5.140	3.365	1.156	none	a trace	15.211
	Saline - -	.066	.588	2.950	none	32.744	67.782	20.902	12.363	1.045	0.956	135.792

difference in the composition of the springs during that particular time, but on account of the numerous advantages which the weather affords during summer and autumn. It is then that early rising can be put in practice with safety to the invalid; it is then that exercise which makes the waters sit lightly on the stomach, and which quickens their absorption, may be used with the most decided effects; it is then, also, that the mornings are most inviting, and uninterruptedly good, which allows the plan of treatment laid down to be pursued with a greater chance of success. The best time of the day for drinking the waters is before breakfast; their impregnation being strongest about the time of sunrise. Invalids, however, are not always able to adopt the plan of early rising. Many delicate females, in particular, are much affected by the chills of the morning, while others have acquired the habit of keeping their chambers till a later period of the day, and to attack this habit suddenly would, in numerous instances, be fraught with very disagreeable consequences. Patients with constitutions so formed, frequently have the water conveyed to them in such a vessel as a Florence flask; and in order that the fixed air and the other gases may not escape, the bottle, previous to conveying it home, ought to be completely filled, leaving only sufficient room for the introduction of the stopper. If necessary to increase the temperature of the mineral water, a thermometer is also introduced through the cork of the bottle, and by means of artificial heat, the liquid is raised to the warmth that is required. Still, when it can be done with safety, it is preferable to drink the water at the fountain; and if there be nothing particular to prevent it, the time may be changed to noon."

With regard to bathing, it is remarked by Dr. Middleton that, "as a warm bath, the waters of Leamington artificially heated, are highly serviceable, particularly in stiffness of the tendons, rigidity of the joints, the effects of preceding inflammation, from the attacks of the gout and rheumatism. Patients afflicted with paralytic affections often find most remarkable relief. It is well known that salt water, instead of losing its saline impregnation by being heated, contains a greater quantity than when cold, owing to the evaporation of part of the water in which it was dissolved; for this reason the bath may be used at the highest point of heat which the skin can endure; and this in palsy is of much consequence. The combined use of the warm bath externally, and the internal exhibition of the waters, has been found an almost sovereign remedy for all diseases of the skin, not excepting some of those even of a most deplorable nature. Many people have come down to Leamington in a condition so miserable as to be objects of pity to those around them, and returned so free from all symptoms and appearance of disease, as almost to stagger credulity in the relation of their former sufferings."—"The tepid bath," continues the same writer, "is a most excellent application, whenever the body has been over-fatigued by long watching, or agitation and anxiety of mind. In these cases it may be carried to the verge of a warm bath, and will have an excellent effect in refreshing the strength and spirits, and invigorating the system. By its moist and softening powers, it is of singular service in promoting the growth of young persons, and retarding a too rapid approach to the firm and compact state of manhood: for the same reason it is strongly recommended by Dr. Darwin, and much used in the decline of life, for preventing that rapid condensation of fibre, and unyielding rigidity of the general solids, which cramps the freedom of action, and prematurely stiffens the sinews of old age."

A mere enumeration in this place of the disorders in which bathing has generally proved beneficial, would (to borrow the sentiments of a contemporary writer) occupy a greater space in our little work than we could well afford to the subject; added to which, the practice has now become so universal, and its principles so thoroughly understood, that it would not only be out of place, but quite superfluous, to weary the reader with the details and minutiæ of diseases, with which, we hope, he is neither afflicted himself, nor takes any interest in having discussed as a speculative question. If labouring under any really serious complaint, he would naturally hesitate at following the directions of non-medical guides, as to the policy of having recourse to, or abstaining from, the use of artificial baths; and if he consider it merely a question of luxury, it is more than probable that his own feelings alone will be consulted. It will be sufficient to add, that besides those who suffer from confirmed disorders, the sedentary and studious, the man of pleasure and the man of business, all, in fact, who have allowed the current of life to stagnate for want of active exercise, or have driven it on too rapidly by indulgence and excess, are equally recommended by Dr. Middleton to resort annually to the salubrious springs of Leamington.

To the above remarks on the waters may with propriety be annexed a few observations on the geological features and phenomena, presented to the naturalist in the soil of Leamington and its vicinity, for which we are indebted to the valuable assistance kindly given to the editor on this occasion by a professional gentleman of great scientific attainments, now residing at the Spa.

To the mere collector of fossils, this immediate neighbourhood will offer but little worthy of notice; but to the geologist much that will reward his research.

Leamington Priors is situated nearly in the centre of the valley of the Avon, which, geologically speaking, may for the most part be included between two parallel lines running in a north-east and south-westerly direction through the county; one proceeding from High Cross on the Watling Street,* and terminating at or near Alcester; the other extending between Kilsby and Brailes Hill. Throughout the course of this valley there is abundance of gravel, consisting of rounded pebbles, of rocks of various periods, granite, syenite, porphyry, quartz, &c. &c., and containing chalk flints, and organic remains of the carboniferous, oolitic and chalk systems, with sand and clay, and occasionally teeth and broken bones of the elephant, and other animals. The town is built upon a light-coloured sandstone series, and appears to be the upper portion of the variegated sandstone at the junction of the variegated marl, if it does not actually belong to the latter; but it is extremely difficult to determine the precise limits of either, in consequence of the absence of a peculiar limestone observed in Germany, intervening between the variegated sandstone and variegated marl, termed muschekalk. The sandstone is the same as that of Warwick, Guy's Cliff, and many other places in the neighbourhood, and is a good building stone. It contains a few organic remains of saurians, of which several well-preserved teeth, fragments of vertebral and other bones, of different species, have recently been discovered.

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* Watling Street is one of the prætorian or consular highways, made by the Romans for the march of their armies. It began at Dover, ran to St. Albans, Dunstable, Towcester, Atherstone, and Shrewsbury, and terminated at Cardigan.

The mineral waters of the Spa are mostly derived from this sandstone rock, at the depth of from thirty to forty feet. In sinking wells, gypsum and rock salt are occasionally met with in small quantities. The hill at Newbold Comyn consists of variegated marl, which has been extensively used in making bricks, surmounted by a bed of gravel, with sand, and thin seams of light-coloured clay, containing numerous oolitic remains, gryphæ, belemnites, pentacrinites, &c. &c. The London road passes over the variegated marl until it arrives at Ufton Hill, where the western edge of the lias is first seen in that direction ; though the nearest point at which the lias is found is at Whitnash, close to the south side of the village, where a narrow tongue of blue clay and rubbly limestone is met with, extending from Chesterton camp along Whitnash field to the village.

On the north bank of the Leam, in the Newbold gardens, there is a thick bed of gravel and clay, in which have been found many bones and teeth of the rhinoceros, horns and bones of deer, &c. &c., of extinct species, associated with a few fresh-water shells. In the low ground adjoining the Royal Pump Room, in a bed of peat earth, there have been discovered horns and bones of recent species of deer, and of other quadrupeds.

CHAPTER III.

Early Benefactors of Leamington. — William Abbotts, and Benjamin Satchwell. — Discovery of a Mineral Spring by the former. — First erection of Baths. — Improvement of the original buildings. — Description of the Royal Pump Room. — Goold's establishment in Bath street. — Laboratories for crystallized Leamington salts.

IT was reserved for much humbler and less educated individuals than the writers of Treatises on the Waters, to bring into notoriety, as a place of resort for visitors, the Spa of Leamington, and afford to the invalids who frequented it a facility of benefiting from the springs, by the erection of wells and baths. Incited by the strong yet just recommendations of Dr. Kerr, of Northampton, Benjamin Satchwell, and William Abbotts, "par nobile fratrum," the former an honest votary of Crispin, and the latter occupying a small tenement in the village, became emulous of raising from obscurity their native place, to which laudable designs the one substantially contributed, by constructing accommodations for bathing over the spring which he had discovered on his ground; and the other by his rhyming efforts to eulogise both the waters and the visitors, as well as by his frequent notices of the same in the provincial newspapers of the period.

It was in the year 1784, that the wishes of William Abbotts, then in his fiftieth year, were gratified, after many failures, by discovering a saline spring on the plot of land in his possession, where he immediately proceeded to sink a well, and raise conveniences for bathing, which were opened for public use in the month of June, 1786; the same zealous labourer in so worthy a cause having likewise provided lodging for his expected guests at a small inn, called the Dog, of which he became the occupant; another of similar description being also in existence, named the Bowling Green: and these, with a few cottages that astonished the neighbouring rustics with the unwonted distinction of their boarded floors, constituted, about thirty years ago, the only places of accommodation in our present abode of rank and fashion.

What would be the combined astonishment and satisfaction of this enterprising character, who had slept for some years in his peaceful grave, before a single building was erected on the northern side of the river, could he now behold the extensive and populous town that may be said to have arisen from the successful prosecution of his own labours and discoveries! Not only would he notice the simple tenement of his own erection rebuilt and embellished on a more enlarged and commodious scale, having more than once indeed undergone additional improvement and augmentation,—not only would he see the public well, and the other springs which he lived to witness, elegantly enclosed by walls and roofs that denote the unsparing munificence of their proprietors, —but he would be cheered with the knowledge of four more springs having since been added to the list, and greeted with the view of buildings over some of their number, which may be truly said to compete, in size and beauty, with any structures of this description throughout the kingdom.

THE ROYAL PUMP ROOM,

in the erection of which upwards of £20,000 were expended, is situated on the northern bank of the Leam, adjoining the main drive through the town from the Victoria bridge to the Union Parade. This magnificent building displays a grand frontage towards the east, of more than a hundred feet in length, exclusive of two wings, each thirty feet by twenty, which are appropriated to the different baths, and a noble colonnade gives to it a most imposing effect, whilst at the same time it presents a sheltered promenade for the use of subscribers. The interior decorations of this spacious and lofty pump room, which is entered by folding doors at each end, are extremely chaste and classical. The orchestra is placed under the large western window of beautifully coloured glass; a range of seven windows on the opposite side gives light during the day; and a splendid chandelier, abounding with rich cut glass ornaments, suspended from the centre, diffuses a grateful lustre for evening recreations. The pump, enclosed within a neat mahogany balustrade, stands on an ornamental pedestal of fine Derbyshire marble in the south; and opposite to it are glazed doors of wide dimensions, through which an agreeable view is commanded of the principal walk attached to the premises. The grounds are planted and diversified with judicious and pleasing taste, the whole being carefully kept in excellent order and preservation. A very superior band, under the able superintendence of Mr. Elston, is stationed during the summer evenings in the garden, where the subscribers are gratified by the performance of the best and newest selections of instrumental music, which they have also the opportunity of enjoying between the hours of eight and ten in the morning within the pump room, when it is customary to seek at the crystal fount the cheerful offerings of its handmaids. The baths, twenty in number, are divided and arranged in each wing for the separate use of ladies and gentlemen; for whom, hot, cold, tepid, or shower baths, are prepared in a few minutes, by Mr. and Mrs. Wincott, the obliging and attentive managers of the establishment, who will supply cards of terms for the use of them, and for drinking the waters, such terms being in accordance with the general usage observed at similar institutions.* But although the Royal Pump Room enjoys a priority of claim to our notice on the score of size and importance, it would appear last in the list, if date and origin were the foundation of our arrangements. Precedence in the latter respect should of course be assigned to the

ORIGINAL SPA IN BATH STREET,

Of which honest William Abbotts must be considered as the founder. On the site of his humble edifice, which contained at first only two small rooms for bathing, an enlarged and handsome range of buildings was erected afterwards by his grandson, Mr. William Smith, the present occupier of the Lansdowne hotel; and these have lately passed into the hands of Mr. John Goold, by whom they have been remodelled and further increased, the exterior presenting a very elegant frontage, both to Bath street and Smith street, in the Grecian style of architecture, after designs by Mr. Joseph Plevins, of Birmingham. Where courtesy and attention are the prevailing characteristics of all who superintend these establishments for public accommodation, it would be invidious, and indeed unnecessary, to make any distinctions or comparisons, in awarding the praise due to their merits; and in the present instance it will suffice to add, that subscribers to these wells have the privilege of using the beautiful walks belonging to Mr. Willes, immediately opposite to those of the Royal Pump Room, an arrangement of no little advantage both to the proprietor of the baths and his numerous patrons. Adjoining to Mr. Goold's wells is a laboratory for the genuine Leamington salts, prepared by Messrs. Beasley and Jones, chemists, who have purchased the right of supplying them to the public, in a solid and portable form, from the springs in Mr. Goold's possession; so that all who are prevented by circumstances from drinking the waters at the fountain, can avail themselves by this opportunity of the best possible substitute. A similar laboratory for the manufacture of these salts is open to inspection on the premises of Messrs. Nelson and Herring, chemists, on the opposite side of Bath street, by whom the salts are also prepared and sold in bottles, the same retaining in the crystallized state all the acknowledged properties of the celebrated waters.

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* The terms for drinking and bathing at the different wells will be found in the Appendix.

CHAPTER IV.

The Earl of Aylesford's Well, commonly called the Old Well. — Liberality of the Founder. — Curtis's Baths. — Robbins's Baths, now the "Victoria." — New buildings, &c. — Lee's Baths. — Depth from the surface of the several Mineral Springs. — Bazaar Pump Room, and Marble Baths, in Clemens-street. — Establishment of Mr. Fairweather. — Use of the Artificial Vapour Bath.

THE *Old Well* is situated on the property of the Earl of Aylesford, near the principal entrance to the church-yard; and the spring from which its healing streams are still supplied, appears to have been known for several past generations, affording to the scanty and rustic population in Leamington's early history, a beneficial and never-failing supply, which flowed spontaneously from a small fissure in the rock.

It has been frequently and most justly stated, as an instance of noble liberality, that a large sum was unhesitatingly refused by the grandfather of the present Earl for a lease, or grant, of the valuable site, the generous nobleman being anxious that uninterrupted and gratuitous use of the waters should always be secured to the poorer classes of the population. The spring was afterwards enclosed, by command of his successor, for public convenience, free access being still permitted to the indigent; and a structure of more suitable extent and character has latterly been erected, while the same privileges are nevertheless continued on an equal scale of benevolence, in which numbers may at all times, but especially at an early hour of the day, be seen gladly and thankfully to participate. The care and management of this parent spring, commonly known as Lord Aylesford's Well, have been entrusted to Mr. Squiers, who formerly held one of the first situations in his lordship's household: by him the salts are prepared, according to the most approved principle of manufacture, under the sanction of very eminent physicians, and regularly sold on the premises, as well as by respectable agents throughout the kingdom, like those of which we have already noticed the preparation at other establishments.

CURTIS'S BATHS.

The discovery of a third spring of the medicated water having been made in 1790, on the property of Mr. Wise, in High street, the spirit of enterprise and speculation evinced itself in the speedy erection of a spacious and appropriate building for its enclosure, and the formation of numerous baths in a superior style of elegance and convenience for the public benefit.

The great improvement, however, which has of late years been progressively manifested in these and similar structures, induced the present worthy and liberal proprietor most extensively to remodel and enlarge the previous edifice, in 1832; and so to carry his judicious plans into execution, as to give at the same time a very material feature of improvement to the town itself, by throwing back the frontage of these baths to a distance of several more feet from the road, thus affording additional width as well as beauty to the two streets at the corners of which they are situated. A very handsome and conspicuous object is thus presented by this building, at the main entrance of the town, both from London and Warwick; and the internal arrangements in point of utility and comfort, added to the experience and attention of Mrs. Curtis and her son, to whose care these baths are confided, have obtained and insured for them an adequate share of general support.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA (LATE ROBBINS'S) BATHS.

The anxious and laudable desire naturally felt by all the proprietors of public institutions in Leamington, that their claims to favour should increase with the growing prosperity of the town, has in no case been more clearly and decidedly apparent than in the large amount of money recently expended upon this property, by the judicious outlay of which, in conjunction with excellent taste and architectural skill, it has been converted from a mere building of common and even humble pretensions, into one of the most elegant and extensive establishments of this nature which can be met with in England.

A spring of water, similar in its character to the others, having been found on this spot in the year 1804, a pump-room and baths were at the same time erected by Mr. Robbins; but, instead of additions having been made on the present occasion, in point of size and decoration, to the original buildings, according to the system pursued in the several instances before mentioned, an entirely new suite of rooms has been formed on the scale of magnificence already noticed, the site chosen affording a noble frontage of no less than two hundred and sixty feet on the southern bank of the Leam, and giving facility to the project so long desired of widening the approaches to the bridge, which is immediately to be rebuilt on a plan commensurate not only with the public benefit, but with the grand event which it is likewise intended to commemorate, viz. the coronation of our gracious Queen Victoria, the patroness of the Royal Leamington Spa, and whose name designates this useful and ornamental undertaking, as well as the baths and adjoining terrace.

This large and handsome range of buildings, completed according to the designs of William Thomas, Esq. of Leamington, the architect, comprises a pump room at the north-eastern angle, thirty-six feet by seventeen in its dimensions, and decorated with representations of the Olympic games of Greece. To the baths for gentlemen and ladies there is an entrance from hence through a connecting lobby by separate corridors, sixty feet in length, at the termination of which is a neat pleasure ground, tastefully laid out with parterres and walks. An agreeable lounge is also afforded to subscribers beneath the colonnade, which extends to more than a hundred feet in front of the river. The baths of Diocletian, at Rome, appear to have been ably studied by the architect in various parts of his design for the present buildings; and a statue of our youthful Queen very appropriately occupies a conspicuous station within the principal entrance.

LEE'S BATHS,

which are situated between the Crown Hotel and the Museum in High street, have the recommendation of possessing a spring of sulphureous as well as of saline water, similar to that of the wells of Harrowgate. Six excellent baths have been here erected, with convenient dressing-rooms, for each description of bathing; and the attention uniformly paid by the proprietor to all his patrons is well calculated to insure prosperity to his establishment.

With reference, however, to all similar institutions of Leamington for drinking and bathing in the waters, it forms a very pleasing part of our duty to add, in further praise of the whole number, that few places have acquired a higher degree of reputation than our Royal Spa, for the accommodation and respect universally and indiscriminately paid to visitors at the several springs; and that the celebrity of our wells is only equalled by the zeal of each superintendent to study, by every method, the convenience and comfort of those who frequent them.

It will be interesting, perhaps, for the reader also to know the various depths at which the saline and other medicated springs have been discovered at the different wells. At the Victoria pump room (late Robbins's,) the water was found at a depth of only *twenty* feet beneath the surface; at the Royal pump room, *thirty-four* feet; at Lord Aylesford's well, not much more than a dozen feet; at Goold's, nearly the same as at the Royal pump room; at Curtis's, *forty-two* feet; at Lee's, *sixty* feet; and at the marble baths in Clemens street, (now closed) *seventy* feet; from whence it will be perceived that, generally speaking, the depth increases in proportion to the distance from the bed of the river.

The closing of the Bazaar pump room and marble baths, in Clemens street, is a matter of great regret, and the re-opening of this establishment much to be desired, as the singular advantage is here possessed of a *chalybeate* spring, in unison with others of a sulphureous and saline nature, thus affording the benefit of mineral waters the same in quality as those of Tunbridge, in addition to such as resemble the waters of Cheltenham and Harrowgate.

At no great distance from hence, in the same street, will be found the

FUMIGATING BATHS

of Mr. Fairweather, where the means of deriving benefit from shampooing, and the use of artificial vapour-baths, according to the system so commonly pursued in the east, and in Russia, and the resort to which by the inhabitants of northern climates is described by Dr. Edward Clarke as adding so much strength to their constitution, may be obtained on reasonable terms under the care of a person well experienced in their application to various diseases.

The vapour bath, by attracting the blood more speedily to the surface, and by being followed with very profuse perspiration, is esteemed a powerful remedy in many cases, particularly in gout and rheumatism, and in the numerous consequences of these complaints when they have assumed the chronic form. Its use will be found to ward off many acute diseases resulting from exposure to cold, as after travelling or falling into the water during winter.

In Lyall's "Character of the Russians," in Dr. Edward Clarke's *Travels* through their country, and in a work by Dr. Edwards "*On the Influence of Physical Agents on Life*," many interesting particulars will be met with of the services rendered to the bather by the process adopted in Mr. Fairweather's establishment.

CHAPTER V.

Places of Amusement. — Assembly Rooms. — The Ball Room. — Its decorations and proportions. — Billiard Room. — Hewett's Library. — Exhibition of Water-colour Drawings. — Master of the Ceremonies. — The Parthenon. — The late Mr. Elliston and Mr. Samuel Beazley. — Dancing Academy. — Imitations of Mezzo-relievo. — Adaptation of the principal Room for Musical Performances. — Splendid Organ. — Shorthose's Library, Repository, and News Room.

ATTRACTIVE gaieties for the lovers of pleasure, combined with appropriate means of recreation for those whose primary object is connected with the "healing springs," being essential to the welfare of a fashionable Spa, it is not to be supposed that Leamington remained long unprovided with suitable places of amusement, or that continued additions to these have failed to be made, in conformity with its increasing size and popularity. Although in a work of this nature, professing to be the stranger's guide to the Royal Leamington Spa, the subject of the waters has received the earliest notice, as confessedly exercising on the prosperity of the town a more direct and decided influence, it would ill accord with the purport of such a production, were no information to be granted concerning those sources of enjoyment which have contributed in the next degree to raise in public estimation this favoured watering-place.

> "Sweet Recreation barr'd, what doth ensue,
> But moody and dull Melancholy?
> Kinsman to grim and comfortless Despair;
> And at her heels a huge infectious troop
> Of pale distemperatures and foes to life!"

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

at the north-west corner of the Parade, are deservedly entitled to be first noticed among the buildings of this description. They were erected at an expence of more than ten thousand pounds, in 1813, according to the design and under the superintendence of C. S. Smith, Esq. an eminent architect of Warwick, who has also evinced in many other specimens of his taste and skill, a thorough acquaintance with all the elements and branches of his art. He has certainly not in this instance neglected to combine internal convenience and fitness with outward beauty and durability; nor do we often see an architectural design of this nature more complete in symmetrical arrangements for the purposes of its construction. There is undoubtedly in respect to

THE BALL ROOM,

a strong feature of recommendation in the various embellishments and general style of decoration here adopted, the effect produced being that rather of a spacious and splendid private saloon, such as might belong to the London mansion of a wealthy nobleman, than that of a large ball-room in a favourite watering-place, which too frequently has a cold and comfortless appearance, from the very circumstance of its vast dimensions, more particularly if the attendance should happen to be occasionally scanty, during the fluctuating periods of the season.

The credit of having adorned and furnished an apartment nearly ninety feet in length, with proportionate height and width, so as to prepare it with equal advantage for the reception either of a select assemblage or a fashionable crowd, must deservedly be claimed by Mr. Henry Elliston, the lessee in previous years, whose exertions and taste are likewise discernible in all the various compartments of the building, leaving for the present lessees, Messrs. Hewett and Smith, an easy and agreeable task in conducting the different arrangements. Dark crimson draperies are elegantly suspended from gilt cornices of a Grecian pattern which surmount the windows, seven in number; the sides of the room are severally thrown into a large panel by means of a double beading, which is also very chastely gilt: handsomely burnished ornaments of various classical devices adorn the deep frieze that runs along the edge of the ceiling, from which hang three magnificent ormolu chandeliers, numerous lamps being disposed when requisite on handsome pedestals in appropriate situations. The entrance to the ball-room is through a spacious and lofty vestibule separated from the outermost doors by a commodious lobby, to the left of which is a capital billiard-room, capable, by a second communication with the hall, of being used, on particular occasions, as an additional portion of the suite appropriated to dancing and refreshment.

Another wing of the building is devoted to the business of

HEWETT'S LIBRARY AND NEWS-ROOM,

the latter of which is also brought into requisition either as a tea or card-room, on the nights appointed for balls. This establishment, by the assiduity and judgment of its present occupier, contains all that is valuable and interesting in literature, together with an extensive assortment of the several appendages to a circulating library, musical works and continental productions being among the number; whilst it also can boast a rich collection, on view for private sale, of water-colour drawings, by the first modern artists, the beautiful gems of Prout, Copley Fielding, Hunt, Cox, Roberts, Oakley, Harding, Barrett, and Cattermole, pre-eminently gracing the exhibition. Under the existing management, the balls at the assembly-rooms are well calculated to maintain for Leamington the high reputation in which it is held by the votaries of fashion. In addition to those of the regular subscription nights, others frequently occur in celebration of public events; and, at stated periods during the season, a certain number are held, according to the general custom of all watering-places, in compliment to the master of the ceremonies, whose appointment to this essential office is vested in a majority of the subscribers, and whose claims on public support at the present time are most highly appreciated and acknowledged, in consequence of the active and discreet performance of his arduous duties, and his exertions in promoting the best interests and prosperity of the Spa.

THE PARTHENON,

situate in the centre of Bath street, and possessing a noble frontage towards the east, was originally designated the Lower Assembly-rooms, under which title, and that also of the County Library, it has passed into several different hands since its completion by the late celebrated Mr. Elliston, in 1821, the tide of its success as a public establishment having undergone various fluctuations throughout the period, but appearing now to have settled into a fair prospect of steady prosperity, under the management of its present occupier.

This handsome and spacious edifice was erected at a cost of more than twenty-five thousand pounds, by the clever and enterprising gentleman just mentioned, during the time of his engagement in the still more arduous undertaking of directing the affairs of Drury-Lane Theatre; and the plans are those of Samuel Beazley, Esq. the London architect, whose experience in designing similar piles of building had obtained for him at the time a great reputation, which has now been very largely increased by his professional works, particularly in relation to the interests and purposes of the drama. The principal room at the Parthenon is a splendid apartment of eighty-three feet in length, thirty-one feet and a half in width, and rising to the height of nearly thirty,* by which uniform proportions, and the classical taste displayed in its decorations, it is excellently adapted for the votaries of either of the Muses presiding over dance and song, but more especially for the professors and admirers of the latter, in consequence of the coving* of the ceiling, by which means musical sounds are pleasingly and effectually diffused throughout the room.

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* In all former guide-books the height has been invariably stated at twenty feet only, an error unaccountable as palpable, and betraying a defect of vision or understanding, if indeed the room had ever the benefit of the writer's inspection.

The primary intention, it is said, with regard to the construction of this apartment, was to provide a suitable place of assembly for the numerous pupils of Mrs. Elliston, during her visits here from London as a teacher of dancing; and after many curious and vexatious changes, in the course of which the scene of that accomplished lady's vocations has for various intervals been deserted, and in a few instances somewhat profaned, it has again at last become the rendezvous for receiving similar instructions under the no less admired and efficient tutorage of her daughters.

Five massive or-molu chandeliers, holding thirty-eight burners, and lighted with gas, give a brilliant effect to the room when prepared for evening amusements. In the niches at the four corners are well-executed figures by Hopper, of Melpomene, Thalia, Terpischore, and Euterpe, the muses who severally preside over tragedy, comedy, dancing, and music. But among the devices that tend so much to embellish this finely-proportioned apartment, the attention of the visitor will perhaps be principally directed to some very ornamental and wonderfully faithful imitations of mezzo-relievo, a style of sculpture in which the figures are rounded to considerable bulk, and appear detached from the plane surface, although no part is entirely unconnected with the solid wall or back ground. The subject represents that portion of the Panathenaic procession, which related to ceremonies and sacrifices, performed every fifth year at Athens, on the 22nd of the month called Hecatombæon, answering in our calendar to the seventh of July; and the drawings are copied from specimens which adorned the external wall of the cella of the Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva. It has been observed that, for musical performances this room has been carefully adapted with peculiar tact and success;* and as a very splendid and powerful organ, from the unrivalled manufactory of Elliott and Hill, of London, is now erected in it, together with an appropriate orchestra for public festivals and other concerts, there is no doubt that a great improvement and benefit will be derived by the town, from the desirable means thus obtained both of witnessing the best musical entertainments, and of cultivating a taste for one of the most delectable of the liberal sciences.

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* Coving, in building, is when houses are built projecting over the ground plot, and the turned projection arched with timber, lathed, and plastered, &c.

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* The celebrated prima donna, Madame Grisi, after her first public appearance at the Parthenon, in the autumn of 1838, frequently declared that she had never given her songs with so much ease and pleasure to herself as in this room; while the testimony of all who were present on that occasion will vouch for the delightful effects produced upon her audience.

SHORTHOSE'S Library, Repository, and News Room, occupy the ground floor in this extensive range of building, the suite of apartments being here completely fitted up, according to the original design for these purposes. Every branch of a bookseller's and stationer's trade is here carried on; perfumery, cutlery, and all the appendages to a large establishment of such description being also included in the general stock of Mr. Shorthose; the number, size, and arrangement of the several rooms, affording ample convenience and opportunity for a multifarious and lucrative business of the first respectability.

CHAPTER VI.

Dramatic Entertainments at Leamington. — Former Theatre. — Stage and Scenery at the Assembly Rooms. — The Athenæum. — Reeve's English and Foreign Library and Reading Room. — The Brunswick. — Beddome's Library. — Newspapers. — The Leamington Chronicle. — The Leamington-Spa Courier. — Ogden's Royal Museum. — The Phusitechnicon.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great reputation of our Royal Spa as a place of gaiety, the resort at all seasons of the fashionable and the wealthy, it can boast at present no building exclusively designed for the performance of the drama; although in a new edition of Mr. Leigh's Road Book, professing to have been corrected up to the year 1837, the visitor's attention is recommended to the "Theatre, a neat edifice in Bath street;" the same, in fact, having long since undergone conversion into warehouses and shops. True it is that such an edifice has existed, and at intervals may be said to have flourished, particularly under the management of Mr. Elliston,* by whom the first actors from the London boards were introduced here —Kean, Munden, Miss Foote, Macready, Mrs. Davison, and many other distinguished performers, besides himself, having appeared before a Leamington audience within its walls. But notwithstanding the fate of our old theatre, thus endeared by so many interesting recollections, the drama has neither lost its attractions, nor a becoming arena for its representations in Leamington: during the last three years, a well-contrived and spacious stage has, in the course of each summer, been erected at the Assembly-rooms, whilst the decorations and machinery, but more especially the scenes (which were painted on the premises by the celebrated Marshall), have not been inferior to those at the first provincial establishments; and as all these properties, technically so styled, are still in the possession of the lessees of the building, in which they are also very cleverly and conveniently deposited within a surprisingly small compass, we may anticipate many future enjoyments of these rational diversions,

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* Robert William Elliston, whose spirited and liberal exertions to improve and adorn the town of Leamington, in the infancy of its splendour, deserve our highest commendations and lasting gratitude, died in London about seven years ago, and was buried in the vaults of St. John's Church, Lambeth. A handsome tablet, erected to his memory near the altar, bears the following inscription from the pen of Nicholas Torre, Esq. one of his sons-in-law:—

Haud procul ab hoc loco sepultus est
ROBERTUS GULIELMUS ELLISTON,
Cujus memoriæ sacrum liberi sui superstites
Amicis etiam quibusdam opem afferentibus
Hoc marmor ponendum curaverunt.
Optimus ille parens, ingenio capaci præditus, natus est
Septimo die Aprilis, MDCCLXXIV. et, spe melioris ævi,
Obiit octavo die Julii, MDCCCXXXI. anno ætatis 57.
Dum pia Melpomene, nato pereunte, querelas
Fundit, et ante alias orba Thalia gemit;
Non minus in lachrymas fidi solvuntur amici,
Non minus egregii pignora chara tori:
Æquum, et propositi deplorant grande tenacem,
Eximiæ fidei justitiæque, virum.

> "Where virtue owns each sister muse a friend,
> Fable their means, morality their end."

We must now proceed to enumerate the other libraries and literary or scientific institutions possessed by Leamington, in addition to those described as being attached to the Assembly-rooms and the Parthenon.

THE ATHENÆUM

belongs to and is conducted by Mr. Bettison, and contains, besides all the varieties of a well-stored shop, an extensive library of miscellaneous works for circulation, with a large and elegant news-room, liberally supplied with the requisite appurtenances and allurements. The Athenæum is situated in the Upper Union Parade, where its exterior has an imposing aspect, from the beauty and classical taste with which it has been designed by its architect, Mr. Jackson. Connected with Mr. Bettison's establishment is a plot of ground entered from the reading room, agreeably laid out with flower-beds, furnished with garden-seats, and fitted up for the purpose of archery.

By authority of the General Post Office, a receiving-house for letters and newspapers, under the customary arrangements, has been opened on the premises of Mr. Bettison, and confided to his superintendence.

REEVE'S ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY AND READING ROOM,

situate at the south-east corner of Victoria terrace, Bath street, is most plentifully furnished with all the new publications, not only of the English press, but also of France, Germany, and Italy; thereby rendering this library secondary to none in the town for its accommodations and arrangements. At the rear of the shop, which is well stored with volumes in every department of literature, costly engravings, and works of art, there is an elegant and well-supplied newsroom, separated from the former by folding doors, affording the retirement and comfort of a private study. The visitor will always find here an excellent assortment of music, as well as piano-fortes on sale and hire.

BECK'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

in Regent street, opposite the Assembly-rooms, and distinguished by the appellation of "The Brunswick," presents a well-assorted list of works for the general reader on very moderate terms of subscription; and a printing-office is connected with this establishment, the business of which is always conducted with accuracy and dispatch.

At BEDDOME'S, in the Upper Parade, there has of late years been opened a very convenient and highly respectable library for those who desire the perusal of religious publications, whether ancient or modern; and many a standard work can here be met with of this description, the study of which may tend

> "To soothe the griev'd, the stubborn to chastise,
> Fools to admonish, and confirm the wise."

At MERRIDEW'S *Literary Repository*, and also at ELSTON'S *Musical Depôt*, each in the Lower Union Parade, there is an extensive collection on sale of the best local views, affording much interest and gratification to the visitor. At the former place are kept all the various publications of the Religious Tract Society, as well as of that for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and such works as are sanctioned by the Committee of General Literature and Education. Orders, advertisements, and communications, are also received here for the

LEAMINGTON CHRONICLE,

a local, fashionable, literary, and miscellaneous family newspaper, which is printed at Mr. Merridew's office every Thursday morning.

The first newspaper, however, published in Leamington, appeared rather more than ten years ago, under the title of

THE LEAMINGTON-SPA COURIER,

and continues to increase its claims to general patronage, by supporting those valuable institutions, and maintaining those loyal principles, which have acquired and preserved to our nation, prosperity and fame, without betraying a factious or acrimonious spirit. It is published on Saturday morning by Mr. Liebenrood at his office in High street, where every description of printing is executed with fidelity and expedition.

Having had occasion to mention the Musical Depôt of Mr. Elston, in speaking of the local views, we feel bound particularly to notice the

MUSICAL WAREHOUSE OF MR. OWEN OWEN,

too long established, and highly patronized, perhaps, to need much description. The constant supply, however, of the newest musical publications, and the very large though choice collection of piano-fortes, harps, and other instruments, possessed by this well-known house, entitle it to rank the foremost among firms of this description.

OGDEN'S ROYAL MUSEUM,

in High street, deserves our notice and recommendation from its rich display of live foreign birds, and interesting specimens in the various departments of natural history, combined with a choice selection of articles in alabaster and marble, as well as a spacious bazaar of miscellaneous commodities on the usual principle and method. At the

PHUSITECHNICON,

also, which has lately been fitted up in the Upper Union Parade, by Mr. Fletcher, a similar exhibition is afforded to the lovers of these curiosities, and the admirers of mosaic work, enamellings, chalices and vases of the Roman and Florentine designs. At each establishment birds and other animals are preserved and mounted with considerable skill, and amateurs reasonably instructed in the necessary process for attaining with perfection an art so desirable and useful.

CHAPTER VII.

Parish Church. — Various periods of its improvement. — Extent of accommodation. — Monument of Chief Baron Willes. — Churchyard. — Tombs of Abbotts and Satchwell. — New Burial Ground. — Vicar, Curate, Churchwardens, Clerk, &c. — Episcopal Chapel. — Milverton New Church. — St. Mary's Church.

ONE of the most evident tokens of the increasing size and population of Leamington was the necessity for extended accommodation in the PARISH CHURCH, which stands on the southern bank of the Leam, near to Gloucester and Bath streets, and which has consequently been enlarged at different periods according to circumstances, until at length

> "With merry peals it swells the breeze,
> And points with taper spire to heaven."

Bearing in mind that additions have been made to this place of worship no less than five times on successive occasions, it is really surprising that it should preserve any character of uniformity, which may nevertheless be still said to distinguish its external appearance. With regard to the exterior of the sacred edifice, some difficulty seems to have been felt in attaining this important end; but the last alterations and additions in 1834 have gone far in this respect to make a vast improvement, and have more effectually accomplished the desired object.

Very little more than twenty years ago, there was scarcely accommodation in the parish church for two hundred and fifty persons. It was in the year 1816 that a new wing was first added to the building, and an augmentation of three hundred sittings was made to the original space, which was further increased in 1824 to the number of five hundred and fifty more, two hundred and sixty of these being free, in consideration of the poorer class of inhabitants. Three years afterwards a hundred and seventy more seats were introduced; and in 1833 the wants and claims of the poor were still further regarded by the addition of two hundred for their exclusive benefit. The last undertaking of this kind, in 1834, was on a more extended scale than any of the preceding; for we find that an increased number of four hundred and eighty sittings was the result of this enlargement, one-half of the same being entirely appropriated for the labouring classes and domestic servants. On this occasion the pulpit was fixed in its present position in front of the chancel; the organ, which originally faced it in the western gallery, had previously been removed to what was considered at the time a more eligible situation in the southern extremity; but had the last extension of the church been contemplated at the period of its removal, the place which it first occupied would doubtless have been considered the most suitable in the building. This handsome and pleasing appendage to the edifice was provided by Elliott and Hill, of London, and is played by Mr. Henry Elliston, under whose direction an efficient choir takes part in the service, and through whose mechanical skill a long movement has been added to the finely-toned instrument, enabling the performer to keep in view and subjection the choristers entrusted to his management.

The total amount of accommodation now afforded in the church consists of seven hundred and thirty free sittings, and twelve hundred and fifty inclosed seats in commodious pews. Towards the cost of these improvements nine hundred pounds have been advanced, in three distinct sums, by the Society for building and enlarging Protestant churches throughout the United Kingdom, the remaining expense being defrayed by parochial assistance, voluntary contributions, and the sale or letting of pews. No difficulty therefore at present exists for strangers and visitors to procure comfortable accommodation under the existing arrangements; a proper number of attendants are stationed in the aisles and galleries near to each principal entrance; and complaints rarely occur either of disappointment on the one hand, or inattention on the other. Divine service is here performed, and sermons preached, three times on each Sunday, namely, at eleven in the morning, three in the afternoon, and seven in the evening; the same also takes place at the last-named hour every Thursday, and the sacrament is administered once every month, with a week's previous notice, in addition to its celebration on the usual fasts and festivals.

The church of Leamington is dedicated to All Saints; and the interior of the building can boast of several monuments, not, however, of any antiquity or magnitude, but consisting chiefly of mural tablets; the most worthy of notice is one of marble in the chancel, to the memory of the Rt. Hon. Edward Willes, an ancestor of the present owner of Newbold Comyn, one of the principal land-owners in the parish. This distinguished individual was for many years recorder of Coventry, attorney-general for the duchy of Lancaster, and king's serjeant-at-law, from which high offices he was advanced, in the latter part of the reign of George II., to the honourable post of chief baron of the court of exchequer in Ireland, and one of his majesty's privy council in that kingdom, his relative John Willes being at the same time chief justice of the court of common pleas in England. The peculiar soundness, extent, and accuracy of the chief baron's legal knowledge has always been greatly extolled; but not more so than his prudent and faithful discharge of his public duties, and the lustre of his private virtues. He died here at his paternal seat on Midsummer day, 1768, in the 66th year of his age; and his merits are justly recorded in the inscription on his monument.

The *Church-yard*, which was increased to a very considerable extent in the year 1830, exhibits an appearance extremely creditable to the town, in the neatness and cleanliness that pervade it, the walls and railings that encircle it, the gates that guard its several points of entrance, and the avenues of young trees that skirt and adorn its pathways. Among the numerous tombstones that

> "Implore the passing tribute of a sigh,"

the visitor will naturally be led by feelings of curiosity, if not of duty, to those of the first humble benefactors of the Spa, whose names and services were mentioned in a previous chapter concerning the discovery of the waters, and the establishment of the baths. On the stone which protects the honoured dust of William Abbotts is carved the following epitaph:—

BEHOLD THE TOMB OF
WILLIAM ABBOTTS,
WHO DIED THE 1ST OF MARCH, 1805,
AGED SIXTY-NINE,
FIRST FOUNDER OF THE CELEBRATED
SPA WATER BATHS AT THIS PLACE
IN 1786.
HE DEVOTED HIS WHOLE TIME AND FORTUNE
TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC,
AND LIVED TO SEE HIS BENEVOLENT WORKS
MERIT THE APPROBATION OF THE
MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

The tomb of Satchwell, who survived his friend rather more than ten years, is very conspicuous, and inclosed within iron railings. Bearing on one side an inscription to denote that it was raised by the dutiful affection of his daughter, it presents on another some elegant lines to his memory, from the pen of Mr. Pratt, the author of a poem entitled "Sympathy," and of several miscellaneous pieces.*

An eligible piece of land having been liberally charge of his public duties, and the lustre of his private virtues. He died here at his paternal seat on Midsummer day, 1768, in the 66th year of his age; and his merits are justly recorded in the inscription on his monument.

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* One line of the inscription calls this the "unassuming tomb" of Satchwell. But if, says a writer on the subject, this very handsome monument, with its long inscription from the pen of a writer of no little public note (whose name also by no common practice is affixed), must indeed be considered as *humble* even for a simple mechanic, what sepulchral grandeur, or what marbled verse can hope to reach the dignity of the higher order of merit, or the more splendid gradations of rank?

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An eligible piece of land having been liberally appearance and effect, as might have reasonably been imagined; the contrivances to obtain additional light in the interior of the building are by no means agreeable to the outward view; and an oversight in the first instance respecting the vestry has occasioned an unseemly excrescence that mars the uniformity and beauty of the external structure in its northward aspect. An organ, similar to that of the parish church, and from the same manufactory, is placed in the gallery, opposite the pulpit, and played by Mr. Frederick Marshall, who has long been a worthy inhabitant of Leamington, and an accomplished professor of music.

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* One line of the inscription calls this the "unassuming " of Satchwell. But if, says a writer on the subject, this handsome monument, with its long inscription from the of a writer of no little public note (whose name also by no practice is affixed), must indeed be considered as even for a simple mechanic, what sepulchral grandeur, marbled verse can hope to reach the dignity of the order of merit, or the more splendid gr [illegible]

MILVERTON CHAPEL,

erected on the verge of the parish, in 1835, under the auspices of the Earl of Warwick, and its officiating minister, the Rev. A. B. Campbell, from the very elegant designs of Mr. Jackson, is calculated to accommodate a numerous portion of the Leamington population dispersed in that quarter; and from its commanding situation, as well as architectural beauty, it presents an additional feature of imposing effect in the general appearance of the town. Elliott and Hill will have no reason to complain of their merits as organ builders having been overlooked in this part of the country; another of their instruments is here deposited, at which Mr. J. Clarke, of Clarendon square, is accustomed to preside. The appointed hours of Divine service are the same on Sundays, and once during the rest of the week, as those at the parish church of Leamington.

Another episcopal chapel, that of *St. Mary,* has just been erected, eastward of the Warneford hospital, and is capable of containing twelve hundred persons. The architecture is of the style denominated by Mr. Britton the "Christian architecture," and the period chosen that of the fifteenth century; the windows and doors being enriched by tracery, and the western tower flanked with octangular turrets, surmounted by pinnacles. The site of this, as well as of the episcopal chapel, built in 1825, is the liberal gift of Edward Willes, Esq. of whose name such honourable mention has frequently to be made in this little volume.

CHAPTER VIII.

Places of Worship for the Roman Catholics and Dissenters. — Roman Catholic Chapel. — Wesleyan Chapel. — Mill Street Chapel. — Independent Chapel. — Baptist Chapel. — Charitable Institutions for educating poor children. — National and Infant Schools. — Victoria School of Industry. — Wesleyan School. — Dorcas Society, &c. &c.

THE places of worship enumerated in our last chapter are by no means all the buildings at Leamington, appropriated to the sacred duties of praise and thanksgiving. Those who adhere to the religion of their forefathers possess a large and handsome chapel, duly consecrated to their own forms of service; and, although the Road Book, to which we recently adverted, merely acquaints us, in its new and professedly amended edition, that at Leamington there is "a meeting-house,"—be it known that no less than four structures exist of this denomination; and that all dissenting classes of the inhabitants have not only the means of assembling for public worship according to their respective creeds, but are enabled to boast of buildings for this purpose, the size and embellishments of which abundantly testify the ample resources of their several congregations.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL,

dedicated to St. Peter, a large and well-modelled statue of whom is placed over the principal door of entrance, was erected in George street, after designs by John Russell, Esq., in 1828, and first opened during that year, in the month of October; the congregation having been previously assembled in a smaller building fitted up for their use in Clemens street; but their vastly increasing numbers made it requisite that a far more spacious and suitable edifice should be provided. The hours of service are here the same as those appointed at the episcopal chapel, and the clergyman at this period is the Rev. James Macdonnell.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL,

in Portland street, was erected in 1825, and, having been very considerably enlarged as well as improved, about ten years afterwards, is now capable of containing seven hundred persons; a hundred and eighty free sittings are set apart for the use of the poor, and suitable accommodations provided for visitors. The minister is the Rev. Thos. P. Clarke, superintendent of the circuit, which includes Warwick, Stratford, and Kenilworth, and many surrounding villages. In addition to three services on the sabbath, at the hours usually appointed for the opening of all churches and chapels, there is also service at seven o'clock in the evening of every Wednesday throughout the year. This chapel is vested in trustees, and legally secured to the Wesleyan Methodist connexion.

MILL STREET CHAPEL

is an elegant and commodious building of Gothic architecture, at a short distance eastward of the parish church, and was completed in the year 1829. It was formerly the property of the late Rev. Rowland Hill, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to whose memory a marble tablet has been erected within its walls, bearing on a shield his coat of arms, crest, and motto, with the following inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF
THE REV. ROWLAND HILL, M.A.
FORMERLY OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,
AND LATE PROPRIETOR OF THIS CHAPEL;
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1833,
IN THE EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR OF HIS AGE.
HIS MORTAL REMAINS WERE INTERRED
IN SURREY CHAPEL, LONDON.

"For more than sixty years he laboured with unblemished character, and untiring zeal in the service of his Divine Master; and in the history of the church of Christ his name will ever be identified with evangelical principles, catholicity of spirit, and the most disinterested efforts to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of mankind."

Sittings for the poor are gratuitously provided also in this chapel in the side aisles and gallery; a fine-toned organ, built by Bishop, is here erected; and Divine service is performed on Tuesday evenings as well as at the customary hours on Sundays. This place of worship, at which the Rev. Edward Bates, of Cheshunt College, officiates, is licensed under a recent act of parliament for the celebration of marriages; the liturgy of the Church of England is used here, and the service conducted generally on the principles of the connexion of the late Right Hon. Selina, Dowager Countess of Huntingdon.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL,

in Spencer street, is a building of considerable external elegance, the interior of which is commodiously adapted to the increasing number of its frequenters. Much praise is due in each respect to its architect, John Russell, Esq., whose skill and taste are equally displayed in its proportions and arrangements. The accommodation afforded in the side aisles and central part of the ground-floor are calculated for six hundred persons; the galleries will contain an additional number of four hundred and seventy; besides an upper one exclusively devoted for the reception of children, and capable of holding at least two hundred. Beneath the chapel are spacious vaults for the interment of the dead; and for this purpose a retired piece of ground is also laid out as a public cemetery. The Rev. Alfred Pope, of Highbury College, is the present minister; and there are services performed on the evenings of Mondays and Thursdays, besides those performed three times on Sundays at the usual hours.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL,

in Warwick street, near the north-east corner of the Upper Union Parade, displays an equal proof of utility combined with ornament in its construction, and possesses room for about five hundred persons. This place of worship was finished in the year 1834; the Gothic style has been adopted in erecting it by Mr. Thomas, and the design reflects great credit upon his abilities as an architect. The duties here performed on the Lord's day, commence at eleven in the morning, and at half-past six in the evening. There is also a meeting for prayer on the evening of Mondays, and the same on that of Wednesdays, with the addition of a lecture, the Rev. T. D. East being the resident pastor.

Connected with all the different places of worship in Leamington are charitable institutions for the education of poor children, no town in the kingdom of equal size and population being able perhaps to boast of greater zeal in this laudable and benevolent object.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL

was first established in 1822, for the instruction of the children of the poor in the principles of the established church, and is supported solely by voluntary contributions, the balance in its favour being annually invested as an accumulating fund towards the erection or purchase of new schools and premises.

THE INFANT SCHOOLS.

In the parish of Leamington there are two of these excellent institutions, where moral lessons are blended with exercise and amusement, where the love and fear of God are impressed at a tender age on the mind of youth, and where instruction of the simplest and stablest kind is afforded, such as will always hereafter be useful in every situation of life, the same being taught by those interesting methods adopted and approved in all similar establishments. At the

VICTORIA SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

girls are prepared by tuition in the most useful branches of domestic economy for respectable service, as well as by the inculcation of honest and industrious habits, together with sound religious principles.

The members of the *Wesleyan* congregation have a large school, conducted on the system of the British and Foreign School Society, which unites with the usual scholastic exercises a strictly religious and scriptural education; and the trustees of the chapel are now actively engaged in preparing, on a piece of land which adjoins it, a far more extensive place of accommodation, in which three separate rooms will be provided for girls, boys and infants, each room capable of containing a hundred and fifty children, those of all denominations being eligible for admission.

In connexion with *Mill Street Chapel,* besides two schools for girls and boys, and a school of industry, in which thirty of the latter are clothed, as well as educated for domestic service, there is a

DORCAS SOCIETY,

for relieving the necessitous with clothing, blankets, sheets, &c., and for lending boxes of linen to poor women during their confinement, each person being entitled to the value of five shillings in clothing, on returning the linen clean and perfect. Ladies subscribing to these charities are privileged to recommend a certain number of cases within the year; and it appears by the report, that, during 1837, no less than a hundred and forty families were relieved by the Society with various articles of clothing; assistance being also rendered to a great number of distressed females, at the period of childbirth, every precaution being at the same time observed to prevent abuse of the funds of these institutions.

It will here be sufficient indeed for our purpose, without enlarging further on the subject of these useful societies, encouraged and supported as they are by all sects and parties, if we give, as the best conclusion of our present chapter, the list of charity schools, according to the order of procession in which they were arranged, on the day of Her Majesty's coronation, when they were regaled by public subscription with a dinner to commemorate the event in the Newbold gardens.

1. The National Schools.
2. The Ranelagh place Infant Schools.
3. The Guy street Infant School.
4. The Ranelagh place Infant Sunday School.
5. The Guy street Infant Sunday School.
6. The Victoria School of Industry.
7. Miss Galton's School.
8. Sunday Schools of the Wesleyan Methodists.
9. Mill street School of Industry.
10. Mill street Sunday School.
11. Sunday Schools of the Independents.
12. Sunday Schools of the Baptists.
13. Catholic Day and Sunday Schools.

CHAPTER IX.

Warneford General Hospital and Bathing Institution. — Ceremony of laying the first stone. — Munificent benefaction of the Founder. — Extract from the last annual Report. — Liberality of Dr. Jephson. — Privileges of Subscribers. — Officers of the Institution. — Leamington District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. — Objects of this Society. — Leamington District Committee of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. — Ladies' Bible Association. — Charitable Repository. — Temperance Society.

LEAMINGTON has acquired a well-merited reputation for many truly charitable establishments; but among these the first place must justly be awarded to the Warneford General Hospital and Bathing Institution, as a noble memorial both of public benevolence and private bounty.

The first stone of this handsome structure was laid with masonic honours, amidst a vast concourse of spectators, by the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy, attended by a numerous body of the magistrates, clergy, gentry, and other inhabitants of the town, on the tenth day of April, in the year 1832. The usual solemnities and ceremonies always observed on commencing a work of this nature, were not departed from on the occasion; and the order of procession, the paraphernalia of the ancient and honourable fraternity of freemasons, the crowd of visitors, the brightness of the day, but, above all, the pious nature and beneficent tendency of the work itself, afforded a spectacle of absorbing interest, that will ever be remembered and reflected upon with feelings of gratification by the multitude then assembled.

This building was projected and completed in consequence of the former hospital or dispensary in Regent street, which was erected in 1825, having been found inadequate to the accommodation of patients naturally becoming more numerous with the continued increase of the population; while the situation of the previous receptacle for them, in a comparatively narrow street and densely peopled neighbourhood, would not admit of a suitable extension of the premises for the purposes required. Public contributions were sought for the provision of a large and more commodious building on the outskirts of the town; and towards this desirable object no less than twenty-five hundred pounds were the joint donation of the Rev. Dr. Warneford and his sister, in gratitude for whose munificent assistance it was determined to give the name of Warneford to this inestimable institution.

As the most convincing proof of its utility and value, it may here be recounted, that at the last general annual meeting of the governors, which took place early in June, 1838, relief was reported to have been afforded to 414 patients, and that saline or sulphureous baths to the number of 1235 had been given under medical direction to applicants on the recommendation of subscribers.*

By the same report it appears that subscriptions, donations, and collections, in aid of the hospital, amounted in the past year to the sum of £561 7*s*. 10*d*. the expenditure being £463 17*s*. 9*d*., and that the balance remaining altogether in hand in favour of the institution was £698 3*s*. 6*d*. Since this document was issued, an additional ward has been opened in the hospital, which appropriately bears the honoured name of Jephson, in memorial of that warm-hearted and clever physician's very princely augmentation of its funds, by the annual subscription of a hundred guineas, five yearly payments having been most kindly and considerately advanced for the purpose in question: another instance is thus afforded of those benevolent feelings, and that boundless liberality, which have always characterized Dr. Jephson, during his long career of equal prosperity and merit in the town of Leamington.

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* It may here be proper to observe, that the Charitable Bathing Institution, which had formerly a separate and flourishing existence, has been united with, or rather, has merged into, the present admirable foundation.

Every subscriber of one guinea per annum to the Warneford hospital has the privilege of recommending two out-patients; gratuitous vaccination is given every week to the children of the poorer classes, without any form of recommendation being required; and let it also be mentioned, to the further credit of the establishment, that twice in the week, exclusive of Sunday, Divine service is performed within its walls; and that the chaplain, being resident near to the gates, is enabled to keep up a close intercourse with the sick, and to become personally acquainted with their situation and their wants.

It may be necessary to state, for the information of strangers, that the Warneford hospital is situated at a short distance from the town, on the turnpike road to Southam, a piece of land for its erection on this spot having been handsomely presented by the earl of Aylesford; and the following persons constitute at present the officers of the institution.

Committee.

Viscount Eastnor, M. P.
Hon. Captain Somerville, R. N.
Edmund Byron, Esq.
J. W. Sherer, Esq.
Charles Malpas, Esq.

Rev. George Cooke.
Rev. W. H. Sitwell.
Rev. J. Wise.
Rev. Charles Palmer.
Rev. W. Staunton.
Rev. Thomas Chapman.
Mr. J. Russell (architect.)
Mr. T. Oldham.
Mr. E. Woodhouse.
Mr. Richard Robbins.
Mr. J. Stanley.

Physicians.

Dr. Middleton.
Dr. Luard.

Surgeons.

Richard Jones, Esq.
John Prichard, Esq.
William Middleton, Esq.

House Surgeon.—J. F. Hulbert, Esq.
Chaplain.—Rev. Edmund Roy.
Secretary.—Mr. Blayney.

That venerable institution, "The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," which has for its object the advancement of the kingdom of God at home and abroad, possesses a district committee at Leamington, through whom the poor are supplied with such knowledge as is most essential to their best interests, and which it is the exclusive aim of the society to diffuse, by publishing and distributing the Bible in several languages, and in every form and edition, at a rate one-third cheaper than can be procured from any other society, and at about one-half the trade price; by circulating also, at an equally low price, a vast number of different editions of the book of Common Prayer; and by printing also, at a wonderfully cheap rate, tracts and treatises, written according to the soundest doctrines of sacred truth, in the plainest language. The depository for the books of the Leamington district committee is situated at No. 128, Warwick street, and placed under the management of Mr. Shettle, clerk of the episcopal chapel; here regular attendance is given for the sale of the society's Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Psalters, Psalm Books, bound books, tracts, &c.; a constant supply also being always on hand of the books of the "Committee of General Literature and Education," which are published under the sanction and superintendence of the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge." There is likewise at Leamington a district committee of "The Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," established here in February, 1834, at a public meeting held for the purpose of recommending this society to more general notice, and particularly for considering the most effectual means of supplying the deficiency in its funds, caused by the discontinuance of the grant of £15,000 per annum, heretofore made by government for the support of the clergy in British North America. A Ladies' Bible Association, in connexion with the Warwickshire auxiliary Bible Society, was formed in Leamington during the autumn of 1832, and a meeting is annually held in the town, under the auspices of the parent institution.

There is also in the Upper Parade a charitable repository, where the various articles of useful and fancy workmanship, made by persons in reduced circumstances, are offered for public sale, encouragement being thus benevolently afforded to habits of industry among the poorer classes of the inhabitants.

At Leamington there has likewise been lately formed an auxiliary institution to the New British and Foreign Temperance Society, the object of which is the cure and prevention of intemperance. This it proposes to effect by holding weekly public meetings, giving lectures, circulating tracts and other publications, and forming branch societies, where practicable, in other quarters.

CHAPTER X.

Scientific and Literary Societies, &c. — Mechanics' Institution. — Subjects of the Lectures delivered during the last year. — Electrical Society. — Objects of the Members. — Ornithological Society. — Choral Society. — Merit due to its Founder. — Freemasons' Lodge. — Orders of Odd Fellows. — Proposed Market House. — Association for Prosecution of Felons. — Town Hall. — Petty Sessions. — Police Office. — Hotels and Boarding Houses.

EARLY in the year 1836 several gentlemen, resident in and near Leamington, being impressed with the opinion that the formation of a Mechanics' Institution in the town would be most desirable, arrangements were made for this purpose by a committee, and a meeting was held accordingly on the 26th of March, at which Sir Eardley Wilmot, one of the members for the northern division of the county, kindly consented to preside.

The design of the institution was fully explained on this occasion; and a resolution proposed and seconded by Doctors Conolly and Loudon, was unanimously carried, to the effect that its primary object should be, the instruction of members in the principles of the arts they practise, and in the other various branches of useful knowledge, by means of a library and reading rooms, lectures, a museum of machines, models, natural history, &c. &c. Other resolutions, embodying the different measures for conducting the business of this institution, so as to render it subservient to the improvement of members, particularly those of the working class, were also moved and carried at the same meeting, and the several officers of the establishment duly proposed and appointed. The Paragon-rooms in High street, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Bissett, as a picture gallery, were engaged for the meetings of the society; a library was quickly provided of more than two hundred volumes, including many valuable donations from Chandos Leigh, Esq., the President of the institution; and the reading-room continues to be regularly supplied with many daily and weekly newspapers, as well as with numerous periodical works, among which are Blackwood's, Tait's, the Mechanic's, the Penny and Saturday Magazines, Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, and other useful miscellanies. Lectures have, at various times, been delivered to the members, visitors being admitted to the same on the payment of a shilling; and during the year 1838 the following subjects have been ably treated in the presence of most respectable auditories by the gentlemen whose names are mentioned in conjunction with them, each lecture being illustrated by suitable apparatus, drawings, models or casts, and engravings.

Electricity	by	Mr. Griffin.*
Chemistry	,,	Mr. Jones.*
Electro-Magnetism	,,	Mr. Lockyer.
Phrenology	,,	Mr. Bray.
Poetry	,,	Mr. Hawkes.
Astronomy	,,	Mr. Bird.
Physiological Anatomy Suspended Animation	,,	Mr. Hulbert.*
The Steam Engine	,,	Mr. Gore.*
Hydrostatics	,,	Mr. Kilminster.*

The rooms of the society, now removed into Bath street, are opened on all evenings, except those of Sundays. Weekly conversations are also held on subjects connected with science and literature, excluding theology and politics; and educational classes have been formed, for the instruction of junior members in the various elementary branches of knowledge, which give every promise of peculiar advantage.

It is unnecessary to expatiate on the benefits that obviously result from these institutions; they have been too widely exemplified, and are indeed too manifest to require elucidation. That the one at Leamington has been useful to the town and vicinity, we cannot possibly doubt; but that much further good may be still expected from it, there is ample reason to believe; more especially if the number of its members should be increased, and its funds proportionately augmented; so as to admit eventually of a suitable building for the better accommodation of subscribers. We learn, however, that every prospect exists of such a desirable and important improvement; and surely those who have acquired useful knowledge and instruction by the facilities thus cheaply and profitably afforded, will be emulous of extending similar opportunities to others by their influence and co-operation.

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* The gentlemen to whose name an asterisk is affixed, are members of the Institution.

The Leamington Priors Electrical Society was only established in September, 1838, but the objects which it contemplates are very deserving of lengthened explanation. It is proposed, by the purchase of apparatus, to enable the members to acquire a knowledge of every branch of the science; in the first place, of ordinary electricity, and in due time of galvanism, thermo-electricity, magnetism, electro-magnetism, magneto-electricity, and atmospherical electricity. Experiments are likewise to be made with a view of assisting to bring the science to perfection, and thereby to confer a general benefit on mankind. Arrangements are also in progress for the administration of electricity in the course of medical practice, under the prescriptions of the faculty; some of the members having already, in conjunction with professional persons, been the happy instruments of giving relief, and even of effecting cures in many interesting cases. The London Society, and one at Preston, each of recent formation, are at present the only institutions of this kind besides that of Leamington, which is likely to obtain, from the number and zeal of its members, a very flourishing reputation; more especially as it is expected to be in possession of the largest battery in the world, before the British Association assembles during the present year at Birmingham, when many of the itinerant professors and *savans* may thence be attracted, among other sources of gratification, to favour us with a visit.

THE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

is another institution very recently established; its objects embrace periodical meetings, at which lectures, essays, and other communications, on the science of ornithology are delivered; and an annual show, at which prizes are offered for such birds as may be considered worthy of distinction. These prizes are awarded to the members who produce the finest living specimens of British or foreign birds, bred by themselves; scarce specimens of British birds that will not breed in confinement; or of summer birds, and all such as are suited for domestication in preserves; poultry-yards, and cages.

Several elementary lectures by the President and Vice-president, Dr. Lloyd and Mr. Torre, have been given to the members and friends of this society, since its formation, on the structure and habits of birds, together with the pleasure and advantages derivable from the study of ornithology.

THE CHORAL SOCIETY

consists of a large number of members, whose object is to improve themselves in the practice of sacred music, and thus to become useful by their aid on every opportunity, when the calls of charity are either advocated from the pulpit or supported at musical entertainments in character with the occasion.

That they have been decidedly successful and serviceable in their praiseworthy views and undertakings, and have moreover become professionally qualified for lucrative engagements at the great festivals of York, Birmingham, and Westminster, is mainly due to the indefatigable and disinterested attentions of their able instructor, Mr. Frederick Marshall, the founder of this excellent society. Monthly performances are given to the subscribers and the public at the Parthenon; and the funds of this institution are principally devoted to the extension of its library, which is already enriched with some of the best compositions in sacred music of ancient and modern professors.

FREEMASONS' LODGE.

The ancient and honourable fraternity of free and accepted masons have a lodge at Leamington, which ranks in the calendar as Guy's Lodge, No. 556; and the meetings are appointed to be held on the first Mondays of each month, at the Crown hotel in High street. There are lodges also in the town of the Manchester unity of the loyal and independent order of Odd Fellows, and of the Nottingham ancient imperial united order of the same.

In the ensuing session of parliament, application will be made for leave to bring in a bill and obtain an act for establishing and maintaining a *market*, and erecting a *market-house*, plans and sections of the intended work being now deposited in the private bill-office of the House of Commons. An *association for the prosecution of felons and protection of property*, supported by most of the resident gentry and tradespeople, has for many years existed in Leamington, the annual meeting of which takes place early in the month of February, for the proper audit of accounts, and the admission of new members, the business being conducted by a president and committee, with the assistance of the solicitors to the institution.

At the TOWN HALL, a large and handsome building, on the road to Southam, westward of the hospital, *petty sessions* are held before the magistrates on every Wednesday, as well as meetings of the commissioners under the local act, and of the parishioners in general, convened by appointment of the churchwardens. The principal officer of *police*, Mr. W. Roby, resides on the premises, and suitable places of confinement are provided in the basement for those who have the misfortune to be placed under his custody.

We shall bring this chapter to a close with a brief enumeration of the *hotels* and *boarding-houses*, more than one of which may fairly challenge competition with the first in England, not merely for the magnificence of outward elevation, but the taste and comfort of their internal arrangements.

THE REGENT

obtained this honourable designation soon after it was completed and opened, in consequence of a visit from that illustrious model of high-bred English gentility, George IV., at that time governing the country under the title by which he graciously permitted this hotel to be named. The architect of this capacious and splendid building is the same person already eulogised for his construction of the Royal Pump Room, and Assembly Rooms. In addition to its grand public dining and drawing rooms, with numerous private apartments, a capital billiard-table is open to the frequenters of the Regent; and whilst, in the way of rural acquisitions, it boasts the novel feature of a rookery in front, besides a large garden in the rear, its windows nevertheless command at all points an extensive view of the most fashionable promenades and streets, thus affording the pleasant opportunity

> "—— From the loop-holes of retreat,
> To peep at such a world."

THE ROYAL HOTEL

is situated near the entrance of the town from London, and is better known, perhaps, both here and elsewhere, by the name of its liberal proprietor, Mr. Copps. With regard to all essential requisites, it may claim to be a counterpart of the Regent, especially since the great alterations and improvements effected about a dozen years ago, both in its extent and appearance. Throughout all the apartments unusual expense has been incurred with good taste, much useful furniture being equally conspicuous with ornamental decoration; the geometrical staircase, and the painted window on the first landing, in which are correct views, beautifully executed, of the different country seats, and other places of attraction in the neighbourhood, are universally admired.

Nearly in the centre of the Union Parade, is the

BEDFORD HOTEL,

conducted by Mr. Bryan, a large, elegant, and commodious building, with many spacious rooms for private occupation and public use, very extensive mews being also connected with the establishment.

The LANSDOWNE, the IMPERIAL, and the CLARENDON, are all situated in Lansdowne place, the first and last at each of the extremities, and the second in the centre. At all these houses the apartments are furnished, and the requisite accommodations provided, in a style nowise inferior to that of the best hotels in the metropolis.

THE CASTLE HOTEL,

at the top of Clemens street, if it does not boast the same pretensions as those already mentioned, with regard to size and embellishment, has an air of quiet comfort, and retains a considerable share of favour under the management of its present landlord, Mr. Joseph Baker, one of the first persons who undertook to establish cars and phaetons for hire in the town of Leamington. At the

BATH HOTEL,

which has flourished for many years under the judicious control of Mr. John Russell, whose efforts have been equally well directed and successful in other official capacities, towards promoting the general interests of the parish, the accommodation will be found both comfortable and extensive. Among other recent additions and improvements in this establishment, a retired and spacious bowling green has been provided for the guests and general subscribers; attached to which is a large and commodious new dining room, fifty-one feet by twenty-five in size, with a verandah and balcony opening upon the green.

Similar praise may with great justice also be conferred on

THE CROWN,

the proprietor of which, Mr. Joseph Stanley, is one of the oldest and most esteemed inhabitants of the parish. Those who desire, with their families, the seclusion of private apartments, and those who prefer the social enjoyments of a public table, may, at each of the above two establishments, procure in every respect the enjoyment of their wishes, as much as in the more fashionable quarters. An oyster club is formed in the winter months at both houses, and a large room is provided for such of the respectable trading inhabitants as may desire, at the close of the day, to enjoy the mild influence of "the flagrant herb," when (to use the words of an eminent novelist) "the news of the parish, or the weather of the ensuing day, the badness of the times, or the scarcity of money, and the matters of general concern, are adjusted with great wisdom and penetration."

Many other respectable inns and taverns exist, of course, in the increasing town of Leamington.

THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

in Waterloo place, has been for some years opened and frequented as a boarding-house, under the superintendence of Mrs. Startin, whose guests have uniformly spoken in high terms of the comfort and excellence of the arrangements.

BRIGHTON VILLA,

in Mill street, is a similar establishment, conducted by Mrs. Comfield, where suitable means are studied for the convenience of those who prefer a boarding-house, either for a temporary visit or a permanent abode.

CHAPTER XI.

The country around Leamington. — Anecdote in confirmation of its attractions. — Road to Warwick. — The Castle. — Cæsar's Tower. — Guy's Tower. — Ancient Gatehouse. — Hall and Armoury. — State Apartments. — Collection of Paintings and Portraits. — Pleasure Gardens. — Green House. — Celebrated Vase brought from Tivoli. — Relics exhibited at the Porter's Lodge. — St. Mary's Church. — Monuments. — Beauchamp Chapel. — Church of St. Nicholas. — Leicester's Hospital. — Priory of St. Sepulchre.

IN submitting to our readers a brief account of the adjacent country, and of the numerous objects of interest in the immediate neighbourhood, it will in the first place very efficiently serve our purpose, in the way of commendation, and supersede the necessity of a lengthened article, if we relate an incident of actual occurrence, during the last year, which assuredly speaks volumes in favour of Leamington being situated in the midst of rural advantages, unequalled in merit and attraction. The story goes, that at a meeting in London of those useful and well-informed members of society, who travel periodically throughout the kingdom, to execute commissions in trade and commerce, it was proposed for each individual to state in writing, under a sealed cover, by a certain period, what portion of country, within an extent of twenty miles, he considered most to abound with picturesque scenery, celebrated spots of local interest, ancient and modern objects of attraction, &c. &c. not forgetting the necessary adjuncts of good roads, and the requisite means of "entertainment for man and horse." It appears that, on due examination of the several slips of paper, the palm was awarded to the twenty miles of ground that extend from Coventry to Stratford-on-Avon, through Kenilworth and Warwick, Leamington being of course touched upon in the very centre of this route, by diverging for a few furlongs from the latter place, and wheeling round to it again in another direction, the Royal Spa being, in fact, midway from each given point. Doubtless there were many parts of the kingdom which claimed superiority in one or other of the above-named sources of gratification to the traveller; but as regards a combination of all within the prescribed limits, it has been universally admitted that the decision was just.

Let the visitor, thus invited to an agreeable excursion, set out for each point from Leamington, and we will endeavour to place before him, as he proceeds, the various objects that will deservedly engage his attention.

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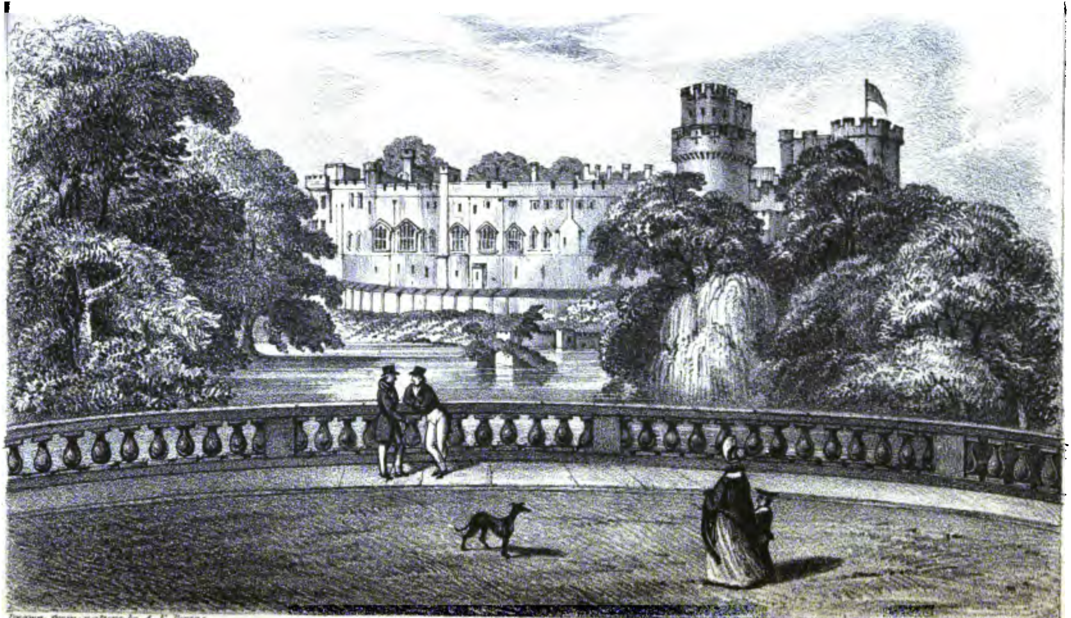
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



Drawn from nature by A. E. Persac

Printed by Standidge & C°

WARWICK CASTLE, — FROM THE BRIDGE.

Published at Reeve's English & Foreign Library, Victoria Terrace, Royal Leamington Spa.

Taking, in the first place, the route to Stratford, he will quit Leamington by the turnpike road in a westerly direction from High street and Eastnor terrace, crossing the canal near Leam House, the boarding-school of Mrs. Field; and after leaving, about a mile further, Myton House to the right hand, and Oken's crescent to the left, he will obtain a view of Warwick, which may truly be called unequalled in splendour by any in the kingdom. The noble bridge, spanning the broad river with its single arch,—the stately castle, with its lofty turrets, based upon a rock near the margin of the waters,—the church of St. Nicholas, with its tapering spire, in the fore-ground, and the beautiful tower of St. Mary's on the rising ground beyond, are the principal features in this superb view, which is never beheld, even by daily observers, without some expression of their admiration. Pausing on the bridge, the spectator enjoys a magnificent sight of the baronial edifice, to which he will necessarily direct his first visit on reaching the town of Warwick.

The several parts of this famous castle have been evidently built at separate periods, none of which appear of earlier date, however, than the Norman conquest; for although it is proved that a fort was erected here by the daughter of king Alfred, and that it became the abode of the Saxon earls of Warwick, including the renowned Guy, no vestiges at present exist of the original structure. Nevertheless, the ponderous tower at the south-east angle, rising to the height of 147 feet from the rock on which it is founded, and called Cæsar's tower, was most probably erected very soon after the commencement of the Norman dynasty, when the conqueror commanded Turchill or Torquil, the last of the Saxon earls who possessed the fortress, to repair and rebuild it.

> " There once the steel-clad knight reclin'd,
> His sable plumage tempest-toss'd;
> And, as the death-bell smote the wind,
> His brow the hero cross'd.

Guy's tower, the height of which is only 128 feet from the base, although by standing on a loftier part of the rock it overtops the other, was built in the reign of Richard II.; one floor, called the evidence room, is appropriated as a depository of records, and other documents; and from the summit, to which every visitor has the privilege of being conducted, a magnificent view will be obtained of the surrounding country, amply sufficient to repay for the trouble of ascending it.

A plain embattled gateway forms the principal entrance from the town to the castle, which is afterwards approached by a winding road, cut through the solid rock, the majestic building bursting upon the gaze at a sudden turn of this romantic pathway. The inner court is entered through a venerable gatehouse, in which a portcullis is still remaining, the approach to this being formed by an arch thrown, in lieu of the ancient drawbridge, over the wide and deep moat, now clear of water, and planted on the slopes with various trees and shrubs. The interior of the castle is gained by a flight of steps within a handsome portico; the vast hall that communicates with the state and private apartments is filled with emblazoned shields, large antlers of deer, and pieces of armour, an entire suit of the latter being suspended on the wall opposite the fire-place; and from the windows a rich prospect is afforded, the ruins of the old bridge forming one of the most picturesque objects of contemplation.

The walls of the different rooms are covered with a choice collection of excellent paintings, among which are portraits by Vandyck of Charles I. and his queen, of their ill-fated adherents, Montrose, Huntley, and Strafford; and of Ignatius Loyola, the well-known founder of the Jesuits, Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, and the marquis de Spinola, by Rubens. Among other fine and interesting portraits are those of Joanna, queen of Naples, whose history in so many passages resembled that of the unhappy Mary of Scotland, of Cromwell, Martin Luther, Henry VIII., Henry IV. of France, queen Elizabeth, Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, Anne Boleyn, Machiavel, Davila, prince Rupert, Van Tromp, the duke of Alva, Napoleon Buonaparte, and the eccentric Edward Wortley Montagu. In the remaining number of valuable paintings exhibited in the state rooms may be seen landscapes by Gaspar Poussin and Salvator Rosa; a storm and wreck by Vandervelde; a battle piece by Ambrogio Borgognone; another by Cornelius Schut; a wolf by Snyders; a sorceress and a guard-room by Teniers; the interior of a church by De Wit; a dead Christ by Ludovico Caracci; a girl blowing bubbles, and a laughing boy, by Murillo, the first of Spanish painters. Within the private apartments, not open to examination by casual visitors, there are portraits of Mary, queen of Scots, and her infant son, of count Gondomar, ambassador from Spain to James I. of England, several of the Warwick family, Sir Philip Sidney, and Shakspeare; a splendid painting of lions by Rubens, and a view of Venice, with a procession, one of the best pieces of Canaletti. The several apartments are filled likewise with many costly rarities, superb clocks, curiously inlaid cabinets and tables, beautiful specimens of china, vases, busts, bronze and marble statues, antique productions, fossils, and petrifactions.

In the pleasure gardens are some remarkably fine cedars of Lebanon; and in the green-house is the celebrated vase, capable of containing one hundred and sixty-three gallons, brought by Sir William Hamilton, formerly our ambassador at Naples, from the ruins of

Adrian's villa, at Tivoli. It is still in excellent preservation, and constitutes one of the best and most entire specimens of ancient art, of which the present æra is enabled to boast.

In a small room, near the porter's lodge, at the outer gate of the castle, the stranger may be amused with a sight and description of some time-worn relics, announced to have been the armorial and culinary implements of the great Sir Guy, respecting whose valiant actions and brave exploits, especially with reference to the famous dun cow, and the gigantic Danish champion, tradition has given a wonderful narrative; but now,

> "The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty,
> For want of fighting has grown rusty,
> And ate into itself, for lack
> Of somebody to hew and hack."

The church of St. Mary, which claims equal antiquity with the castle, as to its original foundation, is well deserving of a visit. In the calamitous fire of 1694, a considerable part of it was destroyed, and the rebuilding completed about ten years afterwards; but the choir or chancel and adjoining wings escaped without damage. The altar-tomb of Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and his countess, whose effigies are represented upon it in a recumbent posture, is a very conspicuous object; but the most interesting portion of this building is the chapel of Our Lady, on the south side, erected during the reign of Henry VI. and Edward IV., in compliance with the will and bequest of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and called after him in consequence the Beauchamp chapel. The monument of the founder occupies the centre; besides which are those of the great Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, so distinguished at the court of queen Elizabeth, and of his brother, Ambrose Dudley, more truly great, indeed, from his designation of the Good Earl of Warwick. These noble personages are enshrined in a costly mausoleum, which will amply repay the visitor for a lengthened inspection.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a modern and recent structure; though a religious edifice of some description is said to have existed on the site of it, prior to the Norman conquest. At the time of the general dissolution, this church was granted, by royal authority, to the burgesses of Warwick and their successors for ever; and the presentation to the vicarage is now vested in the corporation.

At each extremity of the main street in Warwick is an ancient gateway, surmounted by buildings, which in former days were used as chapels, the one dedicated to St. James, and the other to St. Peter. The latter is no longer used as a place of worship, but converted into a charity school; and the former was erected into an asylum for twelve men and a master, by the same Robert Dudley lately mentioned, and is called after his title, Leicester's hospital. The brethren wear gowns of blue cloth, with the earl's badge of a bear and ragged staff embroidered on the left sleeve, without which they are enjoined not to appear in the public streets.

The master of Leicester's hospital must be a clergyman of the church of England;* his appointment and that of the brethren are vested in the heirs general

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* The following is a correct list, hitherto unpublished, of the masters of the hospital, from its foundation, with the dates of their appointments:

Rev. Ralph Griffin, S.T.P. - -	1571
Rev. Thomas Cartwright, B.D. - -	1585
Rev. Symon Buttrys - - -	1603
Rev. Edward Lord - - - -	1605
Rev. Samuel Burton - - -	1616
Rev. Rice Jem - - - -	1635
Rev. Timothy White - - -	1650
Rev. Thomas Glover - - -	1661
Rev. Samuel Jemmet - - -	1671
Rev. Samuel Lydiatt - - -	1713
Rev. James Mashbourne - - -	1726
Rev. William Burman - - -	1728
Rev. Charles Gore, M.A. - -	1741
Rev. Edward Tait, D.D. - - -	1743
Rev. Charles Scottowe, B.D. - -	1750
Rev. George Lillington - - -	1767
Rev. John Kendall, M.A - - -	1794

of the founder, now represented by lord de L'Isle; and preference is given, in filling up vacancies among the brethren, to such persons as have been wounded in the service of their country. The statutes of the founder are appointed to be read publicly once a year, and also on the admission of every new member.

The valuable vicarage of Hampton-in-Arden is in the gift of the master and brethren, who present to it under their corporate seal. The bishop, dean, and archdeacon of Worcester, are the appointed visitors; and the bishop of Worcester, with the recorders of Warwick and Coventry, are the guardians of the estates.

The great hall, ninety feet in length, was once the scene of splendid festivities, and retains much of its ancient grandeur. An inscription denotes that James I. was entertained here in a manner becoming his high dignity, by Sir Fulke Greville, chancellor of the exchequer, on the 4th of September, 1617.*

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* MEMORANDUM
THAT
KING JAMES THE FIRST
WAS RIGHT NOBLY ENTERTAINED AT A
SUPPER IN THIS HALL BY THE HONOURABLE SIR FULKE GREVILLE, CHANCELLER
OF THE EXCHEQUER, AND ONE OF HIS
MAJESTIES MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL, UPON THE FOURTH DAY
OF SEPTEMBER, ANNO DOMINI 1617.
GOD SAVE THE
KING.

Northward of the town is an old priory, founded in the reign of Henry I. for an order of canons regular, the same as that established at the holy sepulchre in Jerusalem. This institution having been dissolved with others at the Reformation, the building and adjacent lands passed into possession of the crown, and afterwards into the hands of various owners, until they were purchased by an ancestor of the present occupier, the Rev. Henry Wise, vicar of Offchurch.

In the sixth year of the reign of Richard II., the guild of St. George became possessed of the building now called the Hospital of Robert earl of Leicester, to which guild was united, in the same reign, the guild of the Blessed Virgin, and the Holy Trinity. These guilds continued till they were suppressed in the reign of Henry VIII. The building was afterwards vested in the bailiff and burgesses of Warwick, with whom it remained till it was conveyed by them to Robert earl of Leicester, who converted it into a hospital for the use of a master and twelve poor brethren. Those parts of the building which were ornamented in the time of the guilds, and which survived those guilds, were at a subsequent period concealed with lath and plaster, and rough cast, for the purpose of preserving them from the indiscriminating zeal of the parliamentary fanatics, whose blind fury occasioned the destruction of many works of art connected with religious edifices. In 1833, the lath and plaster being in a very decayed state, was in part blown down; this occurrence discovered some of the ornamented portions that had been so concealed. The master and brethren, upon this discovery, thought proper to remove the whole of the unsound part of the covering, and so far restore the original beauty of the building.

A considerable part of the old building has at different times been taken down, and a modern suite of apartments erected. The pleasure grounds and park, through which are several foot-paths, open to the public, afford an agreeable and rural lounge to the inhabitants on the outskirts of the town,

> ——————" Where the gay tribes
> Indulge the social walk,
> And settle in soft musings as they tread
> The path, still verdant, under oaks and elms,
> Whose outspread branches overarch the glade."

Among other interesting places of resort in Warwick, highly deserving of public inspection and approval, is the museum of the Natural History and Archæological Society, established in 1836, under the patronage and support of the lord lieutenant and members for the county, together with many other gentlemen of rank and influence in the neighbourhood. By the means of liberal donations, and a large number of annual subscribers, the museum already boasts a most valuable collection of specimens in the several departments of that science to which it is devoted; and the zealous labours of the respective curators are manifest in the excellent order of arrangement that distinguishes this laudable institution.

CHAPTER XII.

Road to Stratford-on-Avon. — Welcombe Lodge. — Birthplace of Shakspeare. — Tomb of the immortal Poet. — Chancel of Stratford Church. — Monuments of the Clopton Family, and of Mr. Combe. — Town Hall. — Statue and Portrait of Shakspeare. — Victoria Spa. — Charlecote Park. — Parish Church. — Notice of Sir Thomas Lucy. — Village of Barford.

Quitting the town of Warwick by the western gateway, the tourist proceeds, by one of the best roads in England, to Stratford-on-Avon, passing the seat of William Staunton, Esq. at Longbridge, near to the toll-bar, and after ascending a gentle acclivity at a short distance, enjoying a most engaging prospect over a large extent of country; the long range of hills that rises abruptly from ground comparatively level, by the name of Edge Hill, being its boundary on the left, and the superb structure which he has just visited being seen to the highest advantage, by a retrospective glance from this delightful eminence. At the distance of little more than a mile from Stratford, on the right, is Welcombe Lodge, the seat of Charles Warde, Esq., the hills on whose estate are said to have been the scene of warfare in our early history between the Saxons and Britons, the vast entrenchments of the former being still visible on approaching the mansion.

Having arrived at Stratford, the place of the immortal Shakspeare's nativity and interment, the stranger will naturally press towards every object connected with each event, which may be said indeed to have formed his chief, if not sole inducement for the visit. How charmingly must that exquisite chapter in Washington Irving's Sketch Book, to which Stratford-on-Avon gives the title, have prepared him for a proper enjoyment of his anticipations! Nor will he meet with disappointment. The house in which the unrivalled bard was born, possessing several articles of furniture coeval with the period, is still unshorn of its attractions; and his monument, close to the grave-stone that covers his hallowed dust, continually invites the homage of his admirers, to whose credit be it mentioned, that the chancel which contains it has lately been restored by their contributions to its original state of architectural splendour, having thus become an appropriate mausoleum for the revered ashes which it enshrines.

On the flat stone which marks the spot where the bard lies buried, there are four lines inscribed, said to have been written by himself, and which have in them something, as Washington Irving observes, extremely awful. If they are indeed his own, he adds, they show that solicitude about the quiet of the grave, which seems natural to fine sensibilities and thoughtful minds.

> "Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbear
> To dig the dust enclosed here;
> Blessed be he that spares these stones,
> And curs'd be he that moves my bones."

Numerous other monuments adorn the church, several of which are both ancient and handsome: most of them are in honour of different members of the Clopton family, whose property and residence were at the northern entrance of the town; but the one of next interest to that which absorbs attention is the memorial to Combe, the great poet's contemporary and friend.

A statue of Shakspeare, presented by Garrick, occupies a niche at the north end of the town hall, and a full-length portrait of him in his study is placed at the head of the public room. The former appears leaning on a pillar, and pointing to a scroll, on which are some beautiful and appropriate lines from his play of the Midsummer Night's Dream; and on the pedestal is that quotation from Hamlet, well applied to the dramatist himself,—

> "Take him for all in all,
> We shall not look upon his like again."

159212

The house in which Shakspeare passed the residue of his days, and the noted mulberry tree that grew within the garden, planted, as report affirms, with his own hands, are both demolished; circumstances which, however sad, are far less to be regretted than the inability of his biographers and commentators, from the dearth or scarcity of materials, to give with authenticity any copious details either of his literary career or private history.

Not very far from Stratford a chalybeate spring has been lately discovered; and a handsome pump-room, with baths and other appendages, has in consequence been erected by a company of gentlemen, who have since added a commodious hotel and boarding-house for the accommodation of visitors. The adjoining grounds have been very tastefully laid out; and the scenery around, although circumscribed in extent to the view, is extremely pleasing. The Spa was opened with a public breakfast, on the birth-day of our present queen, in 1837, by whose gracious permission it is distinguished with the appellation of Her Majesty's name; and as a rural place of festivity in the months of summer, its pretensions are of no inconsiderable character and importance.

Those who make an excursion from Leamington to Stratford, are recommended, on their return, to vary the route to Warwick, by taking the road through Tiddington and Alveston, a circuit of two miles only, for which they will be fully repaid by a view of Charlecote house and park, the family seat of the Lucys, whose ancestor, in the reign of Elizabeth, erected the present mansion, in the architectural style so prevalent at that period. The name, both of the landholder and his estate, are well known in conjunction with the earlier days of Shakspeare; but the family is of still greater antiquity, having possessed, for several previous centuries, much weight and influence in the county, and filled many important offices in the public service. The vicarage, the farm-houses, and the cottages in this beautiful village, will always be admired for the taste which has been displayed by their proprietor, in adopting a corresponding order of architecture throughout the different buildings; and the fine avenues of aged trees in the park, together with similar groups interspersed among the adjacent grounds and hedge-rows, bespeak the noble spirit of his progenitors, who having received their heritage from foregoing ages, have generously built and planted for future centuries. The church of Charlecote is small, though neat and picturesque; but that of Hampton Lucy, at a short distance, is a very handsome and lofty structure, rebuilt in 1826, at an expense of more than eleven thousand pounds, and presenting one of the most elegant specimens of modern design in this department of architecture. The former edifice, however, can boast of several splendid monuments; and that which commemorates the wife of the same Sir Thomas Lucy who has been so severely noted for his prosecution of Shakspeare, bears an inscription from the pen of her husband, which evinces a sound and discriminating judgment, with the best and noblest feelings. On this subject it has been observed, that he whose pen could trace, and whose mind could dictate these lines, or even approve and adopt them, if supposed to be written by another, could not be weak or vain, as he is represented in the satirical allusion of the poet; and though he might by insolence be provoked to severity, yet in his natural or habitual disposition he could not be unjust, cruel, or oppressive.

In the village of Barford, through which the traveller's course in this direction proceeds, the mansion of Mrs. Mills, on a wood-crowned height, from which the prospect extends over the meandering waters of the Avon, and the soaring towers of Warwick, will deservedly command attention for the beauty of its situation, and the charming landscape which it overlooks. A row of very ancient yew trees, near to the church and rectory, cannot fail to be noticed, both for their size and number, and to produce a pleasing impression, although plainly indicating

> "The abode of the dead, and the place of the tomb."

Instead of re-entering the turnpike-road at Longbridge, and again passing through Warwick, the traveller may, by a short extension of the circuit, arrive again at Leamington, by pursuing the track beyond the churchyard and mansion just described; and he will thus gain an enlivening prospect over the park and pleasure grounds belonging to the castle, and likewise over the calm scenery of the lake, near which, in a grove of elm-trees, there is one of the few heronries at the present time remaining in England.

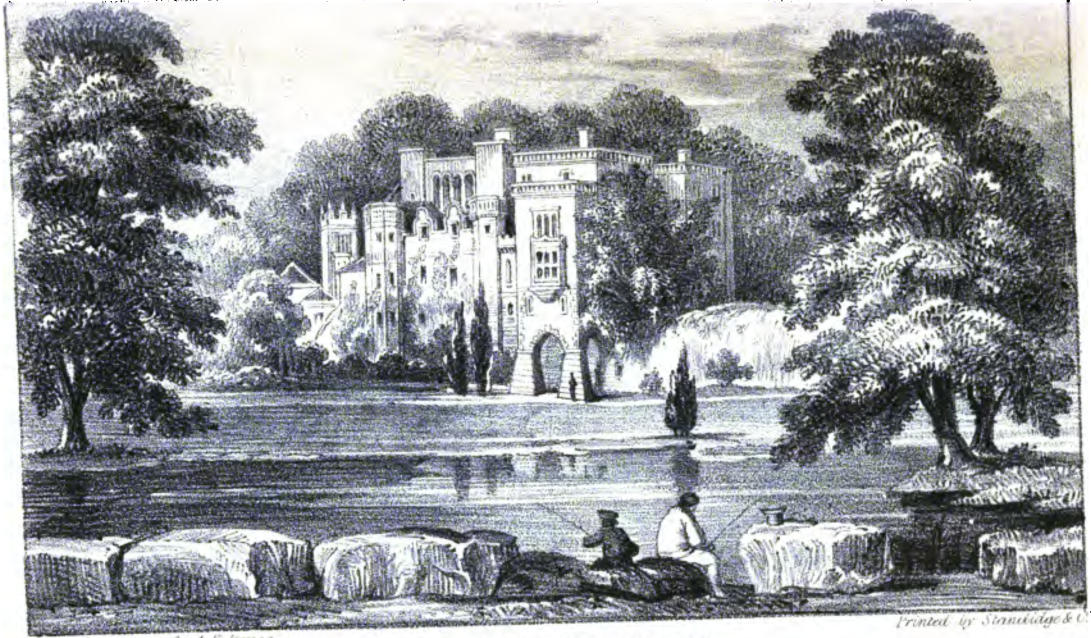
CHAPTER XIII.

Excursion to Coventry. — Guy's Cliff. — Remarks of Camden, Leland, and Dugdale. — Picture of the Cave of Despair. — Obelisk on Blacklow Hill. — Kenilworth Castle. — Historical Records. — Kenilworth Priory and Parish Church. — City of Coventry. — Churches of Trinity and St. Michael. — Free-school and House of Industry. — Combe Abbey. — Return to Leamington by Stoneleigh Park. — Stoneleigh Abbey. — Parish Church and Alms-houses.

THE second excursion of interest from Leamington for the stranger will, according to our previous intimation, conduct him to the city of Coventry, giving him an opportunity of visiting the romantic scenes of Guy's Cliff, and the majestic ruins of Kenilworth on his progress; and affording him also, by a slight change of route on his return, the means of seeing the abbey at Stoneleigh, with the delightful domain that surrounds it.

GUY'S CLIFF,

about a mile and a half from Warwick, has its name from the redoubted Sir Guy, already mentioned, who



Drawn from nature by A. E. Persac.

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GUY'S CLIFF FROM THE MILL.

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is reported to have retired from the world, after his warlike achievements, resolving here to lodge,

> "Beneath the spreading branches of these pines,"

hewing for himself a subterraneous dwelling out of the rock, where the remnant of his life was passed in prayer and solitude;

> "The moss his bed, his cave the humble cell,
> His food the fruits, his drink the crystal well."

There may still be seen in the chapel, although somewhat mutilated, a colossal statue of the hermit-knight, erected there in his honour during the reign of Henry VI., by Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who likewise enclosed the well, still remaining, at which the celebrated warrior was accustomed to quench his thirst.

Camden calls Guy's cliff "the very seat of pleasantness;" Leland says, "it is a place meet for the muses;" and Dugdale observes, "this is a place of so great delight, in respect of the river gliding below the rock, the dry and wholesome situation, and the fair grove of lofty elms overshadowing it, that to one who desireth a retired life, either for his devotions or study, the like is hardly to be found."

Early in the last century it became the property of Samuel Greatheed, Esq., by whom a large addition was made to the mansion; from him it has descended by marriage to its present possessor, the Hon. Charles

Bertie Percy (brother of the earl of Beverley and of the bishop of Carlisle), his wife being the granddaughter and heiress of the late Bertie Greatheed, Esq., whose only son died in his twenty-third year in Italy, during the life-time of his father, after having displayed the brightest promise of genius and talent. Many of the finest paintings in the apartments are the productions of this gentleman. Among others is an interesting portrait of Napoleon Buonaparte, for which the emperor is said to have favoured the young artist with a sitting; but the most extraordinary work is a personification of Spenser's terrible description of Despair, in his poem of the Faery Queen, in which the well-known horrors of the poet's imagery are depicted with a startling fidelity on the painter's canvas.

From the windows of the drawing-room the eye rests delighted on a rustic mill, near which some large time-worn willows bend their graceful branches to the falling water; and through a pleasing vista in the same direction is seen the obelisk on Blacklow hill, in memory of Piers de Gaveston, who was beheaded in 1312, by the turbulent barons, an inscription to this effect being engraved on the pedestal. "In the hollow of this rock was beheaded, on the 1st day of July, 1312, by barons, lawless as himself, Piers Gaveston, earl of Cornwall, the minion of a hateful king, in life and in death a memorable instance of misrule."

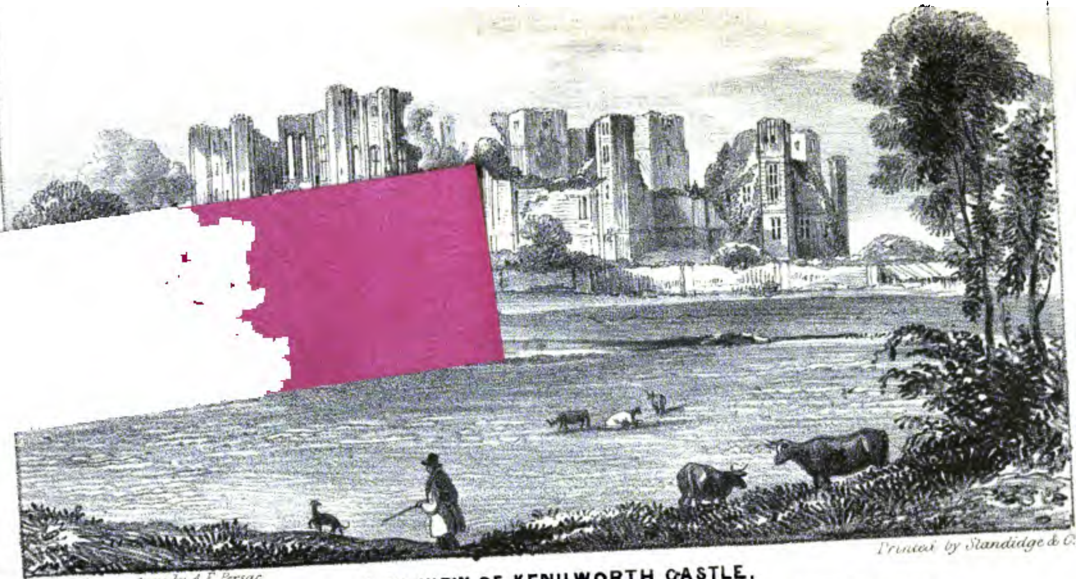
Three miles from hence, the traveller enters the large and populous, but handsome village of KENILWORTH, the name of which has long, perhaps, been associated with his ideas of magnificent ruins, and with his recollections both of historical and romantic narratives.

The earliest history of the castle is coeval with the reign of our first Henry, in the course of which that part of the building now called Cæsar's tower, was founded by the king's treasurer and chamberlain, Geoffrey de Clinton, already noticed in our first chapter as possessing at that period the manor of Leamington. In the time of Henry II. the castle appears to have belonged to the crown; in that of Henry III. it was granted to Simon de Montford, earl of Leicester, a name by no means obscure in the annals of his country; but after his death, and his son's defeat, it became, during subsequent reigns, a strong hold of the royally descended earls and dukes of Lancaster, by the last of whom, John of Gaunt, great additions were made, still to a considerable extent remaining, and distinguished by the name of Lancaster's Buildings. Having reverted, on John of Gaunt's decease, to his son, Henry IV., it continued in possession of the crown until the reign of Elizabeth, by whom it was bestowed upon her favourite, Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester; and of the vast sums lavished in enlarging and adorning both the castle and the domain, as well as in providing a sumptuous entertainment for the sovereign's gratification, during several days which she passed at this magnificent abode,

> " (Such sights again can not be found,
> In any place on English ground,) "

full details will be met with in the work of Dugdale; in the quaint, though more copious account of Robert Laneham, one of the queen's household during the royal visit; and of late years in the delightful romance of Kenilworth, by Sir Walter Scott, a work not only replete with explanations on this subject, but equally useful and interesting in pointing out every locality connected with it, and constituting therefore a highly valuable, if not requisite, source of information, when perused by the stranger among the ruins.

To the revenues of the crown was Kenilworth castle again annexed, on the death of earl Robert of Leicester, and his brother Ambrose of Warwick; and the dilapidation of its lordly towers, the destruction of the surrounding park and chase, and the drainage of the lake, were the effects of those acts of demolition and violence, so common in the days of Cromwell. The most entire portion of structure is the gate-house, erected by lord Leicester, in an apartment of which may still be seen a very massive and curious chimney-piece, decorated with his initials, armorial badge, and



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S. W. VIEW OF KENILWORTH CASTLE.

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motto, and which doubtless has once adorned a principal chamber in the ancient building.

The present earl of Clarendon became the possessor of this property by descent from the celebrated lord chancellor Clarendon, on whose second son, Lawrence, it had been bestowed by Charles II., towards the conclusion of his reign; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his lordship for the care displayed in preserving this majestic and venerable pile from further ruin.

At no great distance from the castle was the priory for Augustine monks, also founded by the same Geoffrey de Clinton, and richly endowed by many subsequent benefactors, among whom, according to Dugdale, was Odo de Turri, an ancestor of the Torre family, of Snydale, in Yorkshire, whose lineal descent from the too liberal Odo is accurately given, with their pedigree, by Dr. Whittaker, in his History and Antiquities of that county.

An ancient gateway and a few vestiges of the walls alone remain of the old monastic edifice; these are situated near the parish church, a structure of some antiquity, the well-known cognizance of lord Leicester, a bear and ragged staff, being observable at the east end of the church, which he is said to have repaired at his own cost. It must be a matter of some surprise that no monumental records of olden times exist within the building; but the visitor will be gratified in beholding a fine example of modern skill, in sculpture of this description, by Westmacott, to the memory of Mrs. Gresley, who died in 1817. Kenilworth was the birth-place and early residence of the bishops of Chester and Winchester, whose father, Dr. Sumner, was for many years vicar of the parish, which had afterwards for its incumbent, the present bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Samuel Butler, late head master of the eminent school at Shrewsbury.

The distance from Kenilworth to COVENTRY, a place well known for its manufactories of ribbons, is five miles, along one of the best roads in the kingdom, the greater portion of which is bounded on each side by a shady avenue of trees. The Birmingham and London rail-road is crossed at the entrance to the city, and the numerous buildings connected with this important station on the line of route, present a very animating appearance. But the most striking objects to be viewed by the traveller, on his approach to Coventry, are the lofty and elegant spires of the two noble *churches* of *Trinity* and *St. Michael,* the latter of which, including the tower, is two hundred and ninety-nine feet in height, and the other two hundred and thirty. The public buildings of note, in addition to these ancient churches, are *St. Mary's Hall,* erected in the reign of Henry VI., and containing a hanging of tapestry, which represents that monarch and his queen, with the nobility of their court; the

Free-school, held in the chapel of St. John's hospital; and the *House of Industry*, remarkable for having been established on the remains of the monastery of White Friars, the cloisters of which, now used as the dining-room, are still in very good preservation.

To give, however, a succinct account of this old and renowned city, many streets of which, by their narrowness and the overhanging projections of the upper stories of their houses, evince their early foundation, would require a space far greater than our limits will permit. The traditions concerning the beneficent acts of Godiva in the eleventh century, prior to the Norman conquest, and her equestrian exploit, in connexion with the fatal curiosity of the prying tailor, still known familiarly as peeping Tom, and immortalized by an effigy at the corner of a principal street, would form "ower lang a tale." The chivalrous meeting of the dukes of Norfolk and Hereford in the immediate vicinity of the walls, during the reign of Richard II., and the active support given by the citizens to the house of Lancaster, during the wars of the rival roses, would afford ample matter for an interesting volume.

At *Combe Abbey*, the seat of earl Craven, about four miles east of Coventry, the visitor will be gratified with the view of a very handsome mansion, erected on the site of an abbey, founded in the reign of king Stephen for a fraternity of Cistercian monks, who were notorious for selecting the most beautiful districts as the localities in which they resided.

This was, in her early life, the residence of James I.'s daughter, Elizabeth, afterwards queen of Bohemia, whose papers, books, and pictures, were bequeathed to the first lord Craven, the faithful ally of her unfortunate husband; many portraits of the Stuart family will be found in this collection, which contains also some of the most admired productions of Rembrandt and Rubens.

A different and somewhat shorter route is open to the tourist, on returning to Leamington from Coventry, by which he will be conducted through the neat and pleasant village of *Stoneleigh,* and a considerable part of the splendid domain belonging to Chandos Leigh, Esq., passing along the deer park, and by two of the charming rustic lodges; some of the finest oaks even in this thickly-wooded country being on every side spread around his track. Many a tree of the number is

> "Touch'd by the mortal finger of decay;"

and there is many a one

> "Whose shatter'd majesty hath felt the stroke
> Of heaven's own thunder, though it proudly heaves
> A giant sceptre wreath'd with blasted leaves."

Stoneleigh Abbey, which came into possession of the Leigh family in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was formerly, like that at Coombe, the abode of Cistercian monks, another proof of their taste in the choice of beautiful scenery, luxuriant woods, and fertile pastures, for the neighbourhood of their habitations:

"Has fair Philosophy thy love?
Away—she lives in yonder grove;
If the sweet Muse thy pleasure gives,
With her in yonder grove she lives."

Few spots, indeed, can boast a happier combination of the best features in a rural landscape; and the grounds, park, and gardens, among which the silvery Avon pursues its various windings, still indicate a superior taste in their possessor, and elicit the warmest admiration of the stranger.

An ancient crypt, now converted into a brewery, the groined arches beneath the present modern structure, and an ivy-mantled gate-house, are the sole remains of the original building; over the latter may still be seen a large escutcheon of stone, in memory of king Henry II., the founder of the abbey;

"See through the fractured pediment reveal'd,
Where moss inlays the rudely-sculptur'd shield,
The martin's old hereditary nest;
Long may the ruin spare its hallowed guest."

The present mansion was partly built in the time of queen Elizabeth, since which period several additions and alterations have been made. Many gems, both of ancient and modern art, adorn the interior; the contents of the library and the furniture of the principal apartments being extremely valuable and unique. The pictures, as might be expected, display the talent of our older masters; and among those of our own day are finely-executed likenesses of the proprietor and his amiable lady, by Hayter, and the celebrated portrait of lord Byron, by Phillips, purchased from the gallery of Mr. Watson Taylor, at Erle Stoke park, in Wiltshire. The great saloon exhibits, in the several panels and compartments, cleverly-modelled groups, descriptive of the choice and the labours of Hercules; and the reception of the demi-god into the assembled council of the celestial deities, is represented on the ceiling with ability and effect.

The parish church of Stoneleigh, covered with ivy, and bearing other picturesque traces of antiquity, is a pleasing object, as well as the range of alms-houses, founded by the wife of Sir Thomas Leigh, who has been already mentioned, and who filled the honourable and important office of lord mayor of London, at the accession of our first maiden queen.

CHAPTER XIV.

Precincts of Leamington. — Royal Pump Room Walks. — Newbold Grounds. — Archery. — Public Festivals. — Holly Walk. — Ranelagh Gardens. — Lillington Exotic Nursery-grounds. — Pedestrian rambles to the villages of Radford and Offchurch. — The Bury. — Return by different routes to Leamington.

LET it not be conjectured that, whilst excursions have been recommended in the foregoing pages to scenes and places at some little distance, there are no walks or points of attraction within the more immediate precincts of Leamington; since, on the contrary, there are many which undoubtedly and deservedly render the Royal Spa, in this respect, a most desirable spot for frequent and lengthened visits, if not for a continued residence.

The broad, smooth, gravelled terraces, the velvet green swards, and the sheltered avenue of lime-trees at the *Royal Pump Room*, with its rural path along the steep shady bank,

> "Where slowly winds the stealing wave,"

are never-failing sources of allurement, either for exercise or meditation. Rustic seats are placed in various parts of the grounds; and here may the visitor, reclining in careless freedom, either indulge his wishes for retirement, or seek, in social converse,

> "To learn from the wisdom of age,
> And be charm'd by the sallies of youth."

The *Newbold Gardens* and *wood-walks,* on the opposite side of the road, combine every feature and advantage usual to pleasure-grounds, from the parterre to the wilderness, planted and diversified as they are with judicious taste, and affording a very extensiv and delightful promenade, with benches, alcoves, and tents, at various turns, provided for general accommodation. The healthy and fascinating amusement of archery has not been forgotten among the facilities offered within these sylvan retreats for the gratification of fashionable company, a sufficient space of favourable ground being adapted to the pursuit of this ancient pastime, which continues to be followed with the same earnestness and skill, that always distinguished in days of yore the bowmen of Warwickshire. These beautiful grounds, by the very active and excellent arrangements of Mr. Jackson, to whose care they are confided, were the scene of public rejoicing on the occasion of her gracious Majesty attaining her majority, when a dinner was given by subscription to two thousand and fifty poor persons; and the children of the several charity schools of every denomination were afterwards regaled with tea and cakes. The same enlivening spectacle was again presented, on a more extended scale, proportionate to the event, in honour of the Queen's coronation, when the number of persons, including the poorer class of inhabitants and the school children, provided with a substantial dinner of old English fare, amounted to five thousand three hundred, all filled with sentiments of loyalty to their young maiden sovereign, and unanimous in declaring,

> " A merrier hour was never wasted here."

The *Holly Walk*, which approximates these gardens on the north, although shorn in a great measure of its evergreen hedge-rows, and bounded on each side with detached villas, can boast many of its former charms, and offer the same inducements for a pedestrian ramble. Several of the finest holly trees are yet standing, and some of the elms and oaks of such luxuriant growth, that

> " The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard,
> By those who wander through the favourite walk,
> Beneath th' umbrageous multitude of leaves."

A road to the left, at the end of the Holly walk, leads through a pleasant grove, romantically named the Lovers' Path, over a gentle hill, from which a beautiful prospect is afforded of Leamington and the adjacent country.

There is, indeed, one very pleasing feature which, amidst all the encroachment of human dwellings on the domains of nature, has been hitherto preserved at Leamington, so far as it was compatible with the extensive demand for houses,—this is the rural appearance presented at all points by the streets themselves, so many noble trees still rearing their majestic fronts along the pathways, and affording shady walks, even within the centre of the town. In the front of Hamilton crescent, adjoining to Regent grove, and leading to the Holly walk, a splendid row of tall and wide-spreading elms corroborates this observation; and if the sacrifice of timber trees has in some quarters been unavoidable, it has certainly been compensated by an abundant introduction of flowering shrubs in great variety, with a profusion of almond-trees, laburnums, lilacs and acacias,

"Array'd
By nature's swift and secret-working hand,
In all the colours of the flushing year."

The *Ranelagh Gardens*, belonging to Mr. Cullis, are rich in botanical treasures of every species and description; and if a garden, as lord Bacon, the first philosopher of modern ages, has observed, is "the purest of human pleasures, and the greatest refreshment of the spirits of man," those who are of the same opinion may reap the desired gratification among the floral beauties of this establishment.

An *exotic nursery ground,* about a mile from Leamington, in the parish of Lillington, presents also similar attractions. These extensive gardens are laid out with great taste and skill; and they command moreover a wide and beautiful view of the surrounding country, with many of its most picturesque objects.

Several of the villages contiguous to Leamington, of which no mention has been hitherto made in the previous chapters, are nevertheless worthy of enumeration as interesting places for strangers to visit in their rides or walks; those of Radford, Offchurch, Whitnash, and Teachbrook, in particular, which lie in directions contrary to what have been already noticed in our excursions either to Coventry or Stratford.

The village of *Radford* is situated on the main road to London, about a dozen furlongs from Copps's hotel; and on approaching it the eye is struck by a handsome dwelling-house on a gentle eminence to the left, inhabited by Mr. Lythall, which has recently been repaired and beautified in a superior manner, after the Elizabethan model. At the toll-gate, where an elegant, though rather singular villa, belonging to Mr. Ffrance, cannot fail to attract passing attention, a branch road leads to the neat village of Offchurch, which derives its name, according to tradition, as we observed in our first chapter, from Offa, king of Mercia, who built a palace, and occasionally resided here.

At this place is a venerable mansion, on the banks of the Leam, called the Bury, part of which was built in the reign of Henry VIII., when it came into possession of the Knightley family; and the later additions preserve, in general, the original character of the structure. One of the largest and most admired chestnut trees in the kingdom stands opposite to the porch of this ancient and sequestered dwelling, near a beautiful piece of water; and in the park is a profusion of fine old trees, which induces us to exclaim with the poet of olden times,

"Here nature does for us a house erect,
Nature the wisest architect,
Who those fond artists does despise,
That can the fair and living trees neglect,
Yet the dead timber prize."

This truly aristocratic property belongs to Miss Knightley, at present a minor,

"Herself the solitary scion left
Of a time-honoured race."

Pedestrians may wend their way back from hence to the Spa, by a footpath which crosses the park, and leads afterwards under the brow of the Newbold hills, by the farm of Mr. Oldham, and the delightful seat of Miss Walker at Newbold house, adjoining the Holly walk, at the outskirts of Leamington; or they may take a wider circuit through the villages of Cubbington and Lillington, in the course of which they will obtain, in the midst of a well-wooded and highly-cultivated country, some interesting views, especially of those never-tiring objects of admiration in the landscape, the church and castle of Warwick.

CHAPTER XV.

Country Excursions continued. — Whitnash. — Chesterton. — Inigo Jones's Windmill. — Asylum afforded to Lord Cobham. — Teachbrook. — St. Mary's Priory at Princethorpe. — Rugby School. — Bilton Hall, the abode of Addison. — Hatton; Rev. Dr. Parr. — Wroxhall Abbey; Sir Christopher Wren. — Temple Balsall. — Maxtoke Castle. — Baddesley Clinton. — Blythe Hall. — Eatington Park. — Meriden. — Atherstone. — Kineton. — Battle of Edge Hill. — Conclusion. — Apostrophe to the gracious Patroness of Royal Leamington Spa.

In the village of *Whitnash*, which is not more than a mile distant from the high street of Leamington, the visitor has the choice of two paths; one leading through a meadow a little below the Town hall, and conducting him by a wooden bridge over the canal, along the boundary of Cullis's nursery gardens; and the other stretching across the fields from the end of Brunswick street. If, pursuing a forward direction in his ramble, he could be persuaded to ascend the neighbouring hill of *Chesterton*, his exertions would be repaid by the view of a curious stone-built windmill, erected more than two hundred years ago, after a design of the celebrated *Inigo Jones*, according to the instructions of Sir Edward Peyto, an ancestor of the present lord Willoughby de Broke, to whom the estate belongs. Chesterton may be considered a village of some historical celebrity, having afforded an asylum to the good lord Cobham, a firm and zealous disciple of Wickliffe, who was concealed here after his escape from the Tower, by John Lacy, the vicar of the parish. Descending

"——— This gentle hill,
Green, and of mild declivity,"

the tourist may return by the scattered but picturesque village of *Teachbrook*, where striking traces of the majestic woods, by which the ancient manor-house was here surrounded, may still be seen in the stately trees, particularly limes and chestnuts, that overspread the parish. The church is an old venerable structure, and contains several handsome monuments, especially of the Wagstaffe family, remarkable for much ornamental carving.

In an opposite direction from Leamington, about seven miles distant, beyond the villages of Lillington and Weston, and on the turnpike road to Rugby, stands the newly-built *priory* of *Princethorpe*, belonging to a Roman Catholic sisterhood of the Benedictine order, which removed to England at the period of the

French revolution, and previously to the purchase of their present estate, occupied in succession, Heath hall in Yorkshire, and Orrell Mount in Lancashire. This building, which is situated on an eminence, attained by a winding drive from the lodge, through a luxuriant shrubbery, has a very imposing appearance, covering in extent nearly two acres of ground. It consists of two hundred apartments, divided and arranged with excellent taste and order for the several branches and duties of the establishment; the chapel, in its dimensions, is eighty-three feet in length, by thirty in breadth; and the cemetery, of a circular form, supported within by ten gothic arches, adds much to the interesting appearance of the whole structure. This priory, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, includes, as it may be almost unnecessary to mention, a seminary for the education of young ladies, belonging to such families as adhere to the religion of their forefathers: but it is not so generally known that a bazaar is here open to visitors, supplied with various unique articles of fancy work, the productions of the accomplished inmates, the sale of which augments their resources for acts of benevolence and charity. Not far from the priory, and adjoining the turnpike road, an *hotel* has been opened by Messrs. Copps, of Leamington, for the resort and accommodation of visitors.

Many other objects of interest to the stranger, worthy of a visit during his abode at Leamington, may be found at various distances in all quarters. The foundation school at *Rugby*, rebuilt of late years on a large and more handsome scale, and the ancient hall at the neighbouring village of *Bilton*, formerly the residence of *Addison*, will recompense him for extending his ride in the direction last noticed.

On the road to Birmingham, about two miles from Warwick, the parsonage of *Hatton* possesses interest in having been so long the abode of *Dr. Parr*, several productions from whose pen are discoverable by their classical purity and elegance, among the numerous monumental inscriptions which adorn the church. Two miles further is *Wroxhall Abbey*, purchased at the beginning of the last century by the celebrated *Sir Christopher Wren*, and still the property of his descendants. The lovers of legendary lore will find a curious account in the work of Dugdale, regarding the original foundation of this abbey for Benedictine nuns, during the reign of king Stephen.

About half-a-dozen miles from hence is the hamlet of Balsall, which has been named *Temple Balsall*, in consequence of a church having been erected here by the Knights Templar, to whom the lordship was given in the time of Henry II. Notwithstanding many repairs and additional embellishments of more recent date, the present fabric has evident traces of being the same originally constituted by this religious order of knights, and is therefore well deserving the inspection of the antiquarian. Many escutcheons of arms are preserved in an adjacent building, the interior of which presents equal proofs of its foundation and use by the same chivalrous fraternity.

Among the numerous country seats of our resident aristocracy in Warwickshire, within that distance of Leamington to which our limits have been restricted, we may briefly notice the old castle of *Maxtoke,* not far from Coleshill, and the no less venerable mansion which has long been possessed by the ancient family of Ferrers, at *Baddesley Clinton,* a mile or two from Wroxhall, each of which noble edifices is surrounded by a moat.

As objects also of interest we may refer to *Blythe Hall,* in the vicinity of Maxtoke, where Sir William Dugdale compiled his Antiquities of Warwickshire; and *Eatington Park,* beyond Stratford, the residence of Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., M.P. for the southern division of the county, whose ancestors possessed this property before the Norman conquest; the only place, indeed, in Warwickshire, that, according to Dugdale, can glory in an uninterrupted succession of its owners from the same family for so long a period.

The number of religious houses that underwent the common lot of destruction at the time of the Reformation, and of castellated and other fortified mansions that were demolished during the parliamentary wars, is very great in this part of England, and will always afford attractive sources of occupation during his rambles to the visitor at Leamington. In the list, moreover, of towns and villages, besides those already described in our pages, which can boast some claim to attention, the stranger must not forget that Meriden, where tradition records that a stone cross was set up to mark the centre of the kingdom, is the resort of the "woodmen of Arden," who hold periodical meetings there for the exercise of archery; and that Atherstone is famous in history as the place where Henry earl of Richmond, encamped with his army, and held during the night that important meeting with lord Stanley, when co-operative measures were determined upon, so conducive to the defeat of king Richard in the battle which ensued at Bosworth. Of all places, however, in the neighbourhood celebrated as the scene of battle, none can be considered of interest and importance equal to the town of Kineton, situated about a dozen miles from Leamington, near to Edge hill, and not far from the Oxfordshire boundary. Kineton appears to have originally held the name of Kingtown, from having been the abode of royalty in the days of Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and king John.* In its immediate vicinity was fought the first pitched battle of any consequence between the parliamentary forces and those of Charles I., the former commanded by the earl of Essex, and the latter by prince Rupert and the king in person. It was here, also, that in the following year the unfortunate monarch met his queen Henrietta, who brought him a reinforcement of troops. Many are the indications and reminiscences here presented of this indecisive battle. The remains of fortifications are still extant; while pieces of armour and warlike implements, together with human bones, have often been disinterred by the periodical labours of the ploughshare. In several also of the surrounding parishes, the churches and burial-places are the solemn depositories of the slain; but while some tombstones and monuments record in legible characters the brave who perished, others, evidently of the same date and description, have no memorial; and a spot moreover is pointed out, where hundreds of the dead were promiscuously thrown into a pit:

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* Camden says that Kineton was so named from the traffic in kine, for which it was formerly noted; but Dugdale considers the reason here given more probable.

> " E'en such is time, that takes on trust
> Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
> And pays us but with age and dust;
> Who in the dark and silent grave,
> When we have wander'd all our ways,
> Shuts up the story of our days."

We have now brought to conclusion this edition of our Guide to the Royal Spa of Leamington, and to the principal objects of attraction and places of interest in the neighbourhood around it. We have briefly described its early origin and progressive history; and while the spirit of enterprise, united with the march of improvement, shall continue thus constantly to exhibit themselves in each successive year, honoured as this favoured spot has now become with such illustrious patronage, we may safely challenge on its behalf a comparison, on every influential point, with any of the watering places, whether long or lately established, throughout the whole extent of Her Majesty's dominions.

In humble, yet fervent gratitude for the flattering mark of royal favour bestowed on Leamington, we call on its inhabitants to evince with us their loyalty and devotion to our gracious Queen, by cordially joining in that beautiful apostrophe of our great Warwickshire idol, the unrivalled and immortal Shakspeare :—

" May she live
Longer than we have time to tell her years!
Ever belov'd, and loving may her rule be!
And when old Time shall lead her to her end,
Goodness and she fill up one monument!"

APPENDIX.

I.

LIST OF DETACHED HOUSES, VILLAS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Acacia cottage	Bath place
Albion house	High street
Aldborough house	Bedford street
Angel cottage	Regent street
Ardencaple house	Newbold road
Arran villa	Hamilton crescent
Assembly rooms	Regent street
Athenæum house	Upper parade
Augusta cottage	Augusta place
Avenue cottage	Orchard street
Bank.—The Warwick and Leamington Banking Company	Upper parade
Bank.—Leamington Priors and Warwickshire Banking Company	Bath street
Baths.—Curtis'	High street
——— Fairweather's	Clemens street
——— Goold's	Bath street
——— Lee's	High street

Gordon house . . .	George street
Greville town . . .	Milverton
Greville house . . .	Holly walk
Grove cottage . . .	Clarendon street
Hamilton house . . .	Hamilton crescent
Hampton cottage . .	Brunswick street
Harvey villa	Dale street
Holly Cottage . . .	Clarendon street
Hope cottage . . .	Leam terrace
Hospital (the) . . .	Radford road
Hotel, Bath*	Bath street
——— Bedford . . .	Lower parade
——— Castle	Brunswick street
——— Clarendon . .	Lansdowne place
——— Crown . . .	High street
——— Imperial . . .	Lansdowne place
——— Lansdowne . . .	Lansdowne place
——— Regent . . .	Lower parade
——— Royal* . . .	High street
——— Stoneleigh* . .	Clemens street
Hygeia house	Spencer street
Kenilworth lodge . .	Newbold road
Kingston villa . . .	Promenade
Lakebridge villa . . .	Clarendon street
Lanark villa	Hamilton crescent
Lansdowne lodge . . .	Newbold road
Lawn villa	Newbold road
Lawn cottage . . .	Newbold road
Leam villa	Newbold road
Leicester cottage . .	Clarendon street
Limerick house . . .	Milverton
Limerick cottage . .	Tower street
Manners place . . .	Brunswick street
Mansfield house . . .	Augusta place

* Coach Offices at these Hotels.

Marmion house	High street
Mechanics' Institution	Bath street
Methven villa	Leam terrace
Milverton lodge	Milverton
Midlothian villa	Radford road
Minerva cottage	Wise street
Montpellier house	Charlotte street
Moira cottage	Ranelagh street
Myrtle cottage	Clarendon street
Music hall, the	Bath street
Newbold Comyn house	Holly walk
Newbold cottage	Leam terrace
Newbold cottage	Newbold road
Newbold lodge	Newbold gardens
Paragon rooms	High street
Park place	Clarendon street
Parthenon (the)	Bath street
Pelham villa	Wellington street
Portland villa	Portland street
Portland cottage	Promenade
Post office	Bath street
Priory (the)	Leam terrace
Priory house	Spencer street
Priory lodge	Leam terrace
Priory cottage	Leam terrace
Radford villa	High street
Radford cottage	High street
Regent park cottage	Regent grove
Rock cottage	Ranelagh street
Rosefield place	Regent street
Rosefield house	Regent street
Rosefield cottage	Regent street
Roxburgh house	Leam terrace
Roxborough cottage	Warwick place
Rusina villa	Charlotte street
Russell cottage	Wise street

St. James's place	Park street
Shrigley house	Newbold road
Shrubland hall	Teachbrook road
Somerset place	Clemens street
Somerset house	Warwick street
South parade	Charlotte street
Southam house	Leam terrace
Springfield cottage	Brunswick street
Springfield house	Brunswick street
Stanley place	Leam terrace
Stoneleigh villa	Lillington road
Strathearn house	Milverton
Stratton lodge	Hamilton crescent
Teachbrook cottage	Teachbrook road
Terrace cottage	Tower street
Titchfield villa	Dale street
Tower cottage	Tower street
Town hall	High street
Union terrace	Warwick street
Victoria terrace	Bath street
Victoria place	Church street
Victoria house	Holly walk
Victoria cottage	Portland place
Villa Franca	Holly walk
Warwick place	Milverton
Warwick terrace	Beauchamp street
Warwick house	Windsor street
Waterloo place	Warwick street
Waterloo house	Warwick street
Welham villa	Milverton
Weymouth cottage	Warwick street
Windsor cottage	Augusta place
Wingfield villa	Beauchamp terrace
Winton villa	Holly walk
Woodland cottage	Grove street
York house	Clarendon place

II.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

DISTANCES OF THE COVERS FROM ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

North Warwickshire Hounds.

	MILES.
Bacon's End	15
Baddesley Clinton	10
Barrel's House	13
Beoley Wood	17
Berecote Wood	2½
Birchley Heys	17
Birdingbury, Sir T. Biddulph's seat	7½
Bilton Grange	14
Blue Boar	13
Black Dog	9
Bourton	10
Bunker's Hill	12
Cawston Spinney	12
Chemsley Wood	16
Clock Bicknell	11
Debdale	10
Dunchurch	13
Earlswood Common	15
Fern Hill	6½
Forsham Park	16
Frankton Wood	9
George in the Tree	9
Gibbet Hill	7
Grove Park	5
Hampton Coppice	15
Hatton	5
Hay Wood	8
Hillmorton	17
Hockley House	12
Lapworth	9
Lester's Puce	12
Lines' Spinney	11
Long Itchington	7
Marton Village	6
Milbrim Bridge	6
Offchurch	3
Packington Park	15
Park Hall	20
Princethorpe	6½
Red Lane	7
Ryton Wood	7
Stoneleigh	3
Stonebridge	14
Thickthorn	4
Thurleston	12
Tyle Hill	6
Warwick Old Park, or Wedgenock Park	4
Willoughby	15
Waverly Wood	3½
Wappenbury	5
Woodcote	4
Wroxhall Gate	8
Umberslade Park	14
Yorks Wood	18

III.

ARTISTS AND TEACHERS.

Aldebert, Mons. *French and Italian*, Regent place
Baker, Mr. *Landscape Painter*, Hamilton crescent
Bell, Mr. *Flute*, 2, Newbold street
Bernard, Mr. *Organ Builder, Piano Forte Tuner, &c.* 3, Church street
Burgess, Mr. *Drawing*, Regent street
Brezzi, Signor, *Italian and French*, 33, Bath street
Carpenter, Mrs. *Daily Governess*, 3, Ranelagh street
Davis, Mr. *Classics and Mathematics*, 7, Portland street
Elliston, Mr. H. *Organist at the Parish Church*, 11, Grove street
Elston, Mr. *Flute*, 12, Lower parade
Elston, Mr. J. *Harp and Piano*, 2, Newbold street
Gautherot, Miss, *Harp*, Parthenon
Hewett, Mr. J. *Flute*, 1, Lower parade
Hewett, Mr. T. *French Horn, &c.* 11, Newbold street
Holmes, Mr. *Classics and Mathematics*, 69, Portland street
Hoskin, Miss, *Music*, 29, Lower parade
Hunt, Mr. (from the Conservatorio of Milan), *Singing*, 25, Dale street
Kirkby, Mr. *Portrait and Landscape Painter*, 85, Brunswick street
Lewis, Mr. *Violoncello*, Tavistock street
Loud, Miss, *Daily Governess*, Portland place
Mander, Mr. *Violin*, 12, Lower parade
Mander, Mr. H. *Violoncello*, 12, Lower parade
Marshall, Mr. Frederick, *Organist at the Episcopal Chapel, Piano Forte, Organ, Thorough Bass and Singing*, 32, Church street
Marshall, Mr. Henry, *Piano Forte, Violoncello, and Singing*, 64, Brunswick street
Marshall, Miss, *Harp, Piano Forte, and Singing*, 29, Wise street

Mechelen, Mr. *Classics and Mathematics*, 15, Newbold street
Meyrick, Mr. *Violin*, 26, Satchwell street
Oakley, Mr. *Portrait Painter*, Edgbaston villa
Owen, Mr. *Harp*, 20, Lower parade
Persac, Mr. *Drawing and French*, 3, Victoria terrace
Robinson, Mr. *Restorer and Connoisseur of Old Paintings*, 27, Bath street
Rolfe, Mr. *Drawing*, Regent street
Rosenberg, Mr. *Portrait Painter*, *Drawing*, Warwick street
Soden, Mr. *Writing and Mathematics*, 3, Upper parade, and Northgate street, Warwick
Torre, Mrs. *Dancing and Calisthenics*, Parthenon
Torre, Mr. (formerly Scholar of Winchester, and Fellow of New College, Oxford), *Classical Private Tutor*, Parthenon
Turner, Mr. *Classics and Mathematics*, Hamilton crescent
Walker, Mr. *Landscape Painter*, 11, Lansdowne crescent
Webb, Mr. *Animal Painter*, 27, Bath street
Williams, Mrs. *Drawing and Flower Painting*, Portland place

PHYSICIANS.

Franklin, Dr. 11, Grove street
Jephson, Dr. Beech lawn
Jones, Dr. Roxborough cottage
Lloyd, Dr. Newbold terrace
Loudon, Dr. 4, Hamilton crescent
Luard, Dr. 36, Upper parade
Middleton, Dr. Belsey house
Wake, Dr. 18, Clemens street
Williams, Dr. 57, High street

SURGEONS.

Boulton, Mr. D'Arcy, 4, York terrace
Burgess, Mr. *Dentist*, 2, Victoria terrace
Busby, Mr. 3, Gloucester street
Chapman, Mr. 13, Euston place

Cooke, Mr. Tower street
Cottle, Mr. 10, Clarendon square
Dale and Levason, Messrs. *Dentists*, 4, Lower parade
Ebbage, Mr. 1, Portland street
Fairweather, Mr. Clemens street
Goate, Mr. 62, Clarendon street
Hitchman, Mr. 55, High street
Hordern, Mr. *Dentist*, Clemens street
Jones, Mr. 6, Waterloo place
Kirkby, Mr. 85, Brunswick street
Middleton, Mr. 25, Lansdowne place
Prichard, Mr. 1, Hamilton crescent
Watson, Mr. 52, Wellington street

IV.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

HEWETT'S NEWS ROOM AND LIBRARY,

ROYAL ASSEMBLY ROOMS, PARADE.

First Class, Entitling to an unlimited number of Books, and use of the News and Reading Room.	£	s.	d.	*Second Class,* Entitling to one set of Books, and use of the News and Reading Room.	£	s.	d.
Twelve months	2	0	0	Twelve months	1	5	0
Six months	1	5	0	Six months	0	18	0
Three months	1	0	0	Three months	0	14	0
Two months	0	15	0	Two months	0	10	6
One month	0	10	6	One month	0	7	6
Two weeks	0	7	6	Two weeks	0	5	0
One week	0	5	0	One week	0	3	0

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

BETTISON'S LIBRARY AND NEWS ROOM.

First Class, or Family Subscription, Entitling to three or more sets of Books, and a Newspaper at home the day of its arrival.	£	s.	d.	*Second Class, or Double Subscription,* Entitling to six volumes and a Newspaper at home the day after its arrival.	£	s.	d.	*Third Class, or Single Subscription,* Entitling to one set of Books and the use of the Newspapers in the Library only.	£	s.	d.
Twelve months	2	10	0	Twelve months	1	18	0	Twelve months	1	5	0
Six months	1	16	0	Six months	1	7	0	Six months	0	18	0
Three months	1	8	0	Three months	1	1	0	Three months	0	14	0
Two months	1	1	0	Two months	0	16	0	Two months	0	10	6
One month	0	15	0	One month	0	10	6	One month	0	7	6
Two weeks	0	10	0	Two weeks	0	7	6	Two weeks	0	5	0
One week	0	7	0	One week	0	5	0	One week	0	3	6

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO

REEVE'S ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY AND READING ROOM,

VICTORIA TERRACE.

	First Class, or *Family Subscription,* Entitling to three or more sets of Books, and a Newspaper at home the day of its arrival.			*Second Class, or* *Double Subscription,* Entitling to six volumes and a Newspaper at home the day after its arrival.			*Third Class, or* *Single Subscription,* Entitling to one set of Books and the use of the Newspapers in the Library only.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Twelve months	2	10	0	1	18	0	1	5	0
Six months .	1	16	0	1	7	0	0	18	0
Three months	1	8	0	1	1	0	0	14	0
Two months .	1	1	0	0	16	0	0	10	6
One month .	0	15	0	0	10	6	0	7	6
Two weeks .	0	10	0	0	7	6	0	5	0
One week . .	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	3	6

Piano Fortes on sale and hire.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE

PARTHENON LIBRARY, BATH STREET.

	Individuals in Town, Entitling the Subscriber to two vols. and the use of the Periodicals and Newspapers in Reading room.			*Individuals in the Country,* Entitling the Subscriber to two sets, not exceeding six vols. and to the perusal of Newspapers, &c.			*Families in Town,* Entitling the Subscriber to nine volumes, and to the perusal of Newspapers, &c.			*Families in the Country,* Entitling the Subscribers to fourteen vols. and to the perusal of Newspapers, &c.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
12 months	1	5	0	2	2	0	2	10	0	3	13	6
6 months	0	18	0	1	11	6	1	16	0	2	12	6
3 months	0	14	0	1	5	0	1	8	0	2	0	0
2 months	0	10	6	0	18	0	1	1	0	1	10	0
1 month	0	7	6	0	12	6	0	14	0	1	1	0
2 weeks	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	14	0
1 week .	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	8	0

BECK'S

BRUNSWICK SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY,

29, REGENT STREET.

Terms:—

Single Subscription.*	£	s.	d.	Double Subscription.*	£	s.	d.
Twelve months .	0	15	0	Twelve months ,	1	10	0
Six months . . .	0	10	0	Six months . . .	1	0	0
Three months . .	0	8	0	Three months . .	0	16	0
One month . . .	0	5	0	One month . . .	0	8	0
One week . . .	0	2	0	One week . . .	0	3	0

* Single subscription, one set of books—Double subscription, two sets.

V.

ROYAL BATHS AND PUMP ROOM.

	£	s.	d.
Warm bath	0	3	0
Ditto for a child	0	2	0
Cold bath	0	1	6
Shower ditto, warm	0	2	0
Ditto ditto, cold	0	1	6

Exclusive of the gratuity to the attendant.
The baths open at all hours.

FOR DRINKING THE WATERS AND PROMENADING IN THE GARDENS.

	£	s.	d.
One person for the season	1	1	0
Two persons of the same family	1	11	6
For a family	2	2	0
One person for a month	0	10	6
Two of the same family	0	15	0
For a family	1	1	0
One person for a week	0	3	6

Exclusive of the gratuity to the pumper.

⁂ The Pump Room open from seven o'clock till three, except on Sundays, when it is closed during the time of Divine service.

THE OLD WELL, BATH STREET.

Terms of Drinking the Waters.

	£	s.	d.
One person for the season	0	7	6
Two of the same family	0	10	6
The whole family	1	0	0
One person a month	0	5	0
Two of the same family	0	7	6
The whole family	0	10	6

One person a week, 2*s.*; two of the same family, 3*s.*; the whole family, 4*s.* 6*d.*

GOOLD'S ORIGINAL SPA,

BATH STREET.

ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Terms of Drinking and Promenading in the Newbold Wood Walks.

	Drinking only.			Drinking and Promenading.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
One person for the season	0	10	6	0	12	6
Two of the same family	0	18	0	1	0	0
For a family	1	10	0	1	12	6
One person for a month	0	5	6	0	6	6
Two of the same family	0	8	0	0	9	0
For a family	0	10	0	0	12	0
One person for a week	0	2	0	0	2	6
Two of the same family	0	3	6	0	4	6
For a family	0	6	0	0	7	6

Terms for Bathing.

Warm bath	0	2	6
Child's ditto	0	2	0
Cold bath	0	1	6
New and improved shower bath, hot	0	2	6
Ditto ditto tepid	0	2	0
Ditto ditto cold	0	1	6
Hot shower	0	2	0
Tepid ditto	0	1	6
Cold	0	1	6
Plunge bath	0	1	0
Douche.—This bath is so constructed as to communicate a stroke varying from a fall of five to one hundred and twenty feet	0	2	6

Subscribers for six of the above baths will be entitled to seven; those of twelve baths, to fifteen.

Tickets must be taken and paid for at the time of subscribing.

Exclusive of a gratuity for the attendants.

PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS TO LET ON HIRE.

Baths open on Sundays from seven o'clock till ten in the morning, to invalids only.

THE VICTORIA BATHS,

(LATE ROBBINS',)

VICTORIA TERRACE.

Terms for Bathing.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Marble warm bath	0	3	0	Shower bath, warm	0	2	0
Ditto ditto	0	2	6	Ditto ditto	0	1	6
Ditto ditto	0	2	0	Ditto, cold	0	1	6
Wood ditto	0	2	6	Ditto ditto	0	1	0
Child's ditto	0	1	6	Jet d'Eau	0	1	6
Cold bath	0	1	0	Ditto cold	0	1	0

For Drinking.

One person for the season	0	15	0	Two of the same family	0	10	6
Two persons of the same family	1	1	0	For a family	0	15	0
For a family	1	11	6	One person for a week	0	2	6
One person for a month	0	7	6	Two persons of the same family	0	4	0
				For a family	0	7	6

CURTIS'S ORIGINAL BATHS.

HIGH STREET AND BATH STREET.

Terms of Bathing.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Warm bath	0	3	0	Shower bath	0	1	6
For a child	0	2	0	Warm ditto	0	2	0
Cold bath	0	1	6	Douche d'Eau	0	2	0

Drinking the Waters.

A family for the season	2	2	0	Two of the same family	0	10	6
Two persons of the same family	1	1	0	For a family	0	15	0
One person	0	15	0	One person for a week	0	2	6
One person for a month	0	7	6				

Exclusive of the gratuity to the attendant.

BATH CHAIRS FOR HIRE CAN BE HAD ON THE PREMISES.

LEE'S ORIGINAL SULPHUREOUS AND SALINE BATHS,

ADJOINING THE CROWN INN, AND OGDEN'S MUSEUM,

HIGH STREET.

	£	s.	d.
Sulphureous warm bath	0	3	0
Saline ditto	0	2	6
Shower bath, warm	0	1	6
Cold ditto	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Child's warm bath	0	1	6
Cold ditto	0	1	0
Jet d'Eau	0	1	6
Water for use at home, per week	0	2	6

Terms for Drinking the Waters.

A family for the season	1	1	0
Two persons of the same family	1	1	0
One person	0	15	0
One person for a month	0	7	6
Two of the same family	0	10	6

A family for a month	0	15	0
One person for a week	0	2	6
Water in bottles, per dozen	0	3	0
Ditto in stone jars, per gallon	0	1	0

Exclusive of gratuity to attendant.

VI.

LIST OF FARES OF CARS AND PHAETONS.

For carrying any number of persons not exceeding four adults, exclusive of the driver.

Two children under twelve years of age to be counted as one adult.

For any greater number of persons than above named, the fares to be respectively increased one-fourth for Cars and one-half for Phaetons.

By Distance.

	CARS.	PHAETONS.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Not exceeding one mile out	1 0	0 10
Above one mile and not exceeding one mile and a half	1 6	1 3
Above one mile and a half and not exceeding two miles	2 0	1 8

And so on in the same ratio for any distance beyond two miles, and half-price back where the Fare returns.

By Time.

	CARS.	PHAETONS.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
For any time not exceeding half-an-hour	1 6	1 4
Above half-an-hour and not exceeding one hour	2 6	2 0

And so on in the same ratio; but not compellable to go by Time more than one mile from the Parish Church.

For Waiting Time.

If detained more than a quarter of an hour and not exceeding half an hour, for every quarter of an hour after the first, *6d.* for Cars, and *5d.* for Phaetons.

N.B. Persons are recommended to make their bargain as to price before they start, for Fares not computable by the above.

VII.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

FROM THE

PARISH CHURCH OF LEAMINGTON PRIORS,

TO

	MILES.		MILES.		MILES.
Ashorne	5½	Gaydon Inn	10¾	Rowington	8¾
Ashow	4	George in the		Ryton	7½
Alveston	10¾	Tree	10¼	Sherbourne	4¾
Baddesley	10¼	Gibbet Hill	7½	Snitterfield	8¼
Baginton	8	Guy's Cliff	3¾	Snowford	5¼
Balsall Temple	12¼	Hampton Lucy	9½	Southam	7
Barford	5	Hampton on		Stank Hill	4
Bascote	6¾	Hill	4¾	Stivichall	9
Beausale House	7¼	Harbury	6½	Stockton	8¾
Bedlam's End	10¼	Harwood'sHou.	6¼	Stoneleigh Ab-	
Berkswell	11¼	Haseley	6½	bey	5¼
Birdingbury	10	Hatton	6	Stratford	10¾
Bps. Itchington	8½	Honiley Boot	8¾	Stretton	8¾
Blackdown Mill	2¾	Hunniugham	5	Tachbrook	2¾
Bourton	10¼	Kenilworth	4¾	Thorp Bridge	6
Brandon	9½	Ladbroke	9	Ufton Church	4½
Bubbenhal	5½	Langley	8½	Walton	10
Budbrook	5¾	Lighthorn	8¼	Wappenbury	5¾
Charlecote	8½	Lillington	1½	Warwick	2½
ChesfordBridge	3¼	LongbridgeGate	4¼	Wasperton	6¾
Chesterton	8¾	LongItchington	7	Welcomb Lodge	9¾
Claverdon	8¼	Marton	8½	Wellesbourn	8¾
Combe Abbey	14	Milverton	2½	Weston Church	4
County Asylum	8½	Myton House	1½	Whitley Comn.	11¼
Coventry	10	Napton	10	Whitnash	2
Cubbington	2½	Newbold Pacey	6	Willenhall	8½
Dial House	3¼	Norton Church	6¾	Woodcote Hou.	5½
Eathorp	6¾	Oakley Wood	5	Wolston	9
Emscote Bridge	1½	Offchurch Bury	3	Wolverton	8¼
Fen End	10	Preston	10	Wootton Chch.	4¾
Finham Bridge	6¾	Princethorpe	7¼	Wroxhall Ab-	
Frankton	9½	Radford	1¾	bey	8¾

VIII.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of departure of the several Trains from the Company's stations in London and Birmingham:—

FROM EUSTON STATION, LONDON.

	H.	M.		
*	7	30	*a.m.*	Mixed Train, performing the journey in 6½ hours to Birmingham, including stoppages, and a rest of ten minutes at Wolverton.
*	9	30	*a.m.*	First Class mail, in 6 hours.
*	11	0	*a.m.*	First Class mixed, calling only at first class stations, in 6 hours.
	2	0	*p.m.*	Mixed, calling at all the stations, in 6½ hours.
	4	0	*p.m.*	First Class, calling only at first class stations, in 6 hours.
	5	0	*p.m.*	Mixed, to Wolverton, calling at all the stations.
*	8	30	*p.m.*	Mail, mixed, calling only at first class stations, in 6¼ hours.
	7	0	*a.m.*	Mixed, from Wolverton to Birmingham, in 3½ hours.

ON SUNDAYS DOWN.

	7	30	*a.m.*	Mixed, calling at all the stations, in 6½ hours.
*	9	30	*a.m.*	Mail, calling at first class stations, in 6 hours.
	5	0	*p.m.*	Mixed, to Wolverton.
*	8	30	*p.m.*	Mail mixed, calling only at first class stations, in 6¼ hours.

FROM BIRMINGHAM.

	H.	M.		
	7	0	*a.m.*	Mixed, calling at all the stations in 6½ hours.
*	8	30	*a.m.*	First Class mail, in 6 hours.
*	1	0	*p.m.*	Mixed, calling at all the stations, in 6½ hours.
*	3	0	*p.m.*	First Class, in 6 hours.
*	4	0	*p.m.*	Mixed Class, in 6 hours.
	5	30	*p.m.*	Mixed, to Wolverton.
*	11	30	*p.m.*	Mail, mixed, calling only at first class stations, in 6¼ hours.
	6	45	*a.m.*	From Wolverton to London, in 3 hours.

ON SUNDAYS UP.

*	8	30	*a.m.*	Mail, calling at first class stations, in 6 hours.
*	1	30	*p.m.*	Mixed, calling at all the stations, in 6½ hours.
*	11	30	*p.m.*	Mail, mixed, calling at first class stations, in 6½ hours.

COVENTRY.

The Trains depart from this station as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

7 50 *a.m.*	Mixed.
* 9 20 *a.m.*	Mail.
* 1 50 *p.m.*	Mixed.
3 45 *p.m.*	First Class.
* 4 45 *p.m.*	First Class.
*12 20 *p.m.*	Night Mail.

FOR WOLVERTON.

6 20 *p.m.*	Mixed.

And on Sundays,

FOR LONDON.

9 20 *a.m.*	Mail.
* 2 20 *p.m.*	Mixed.
*12 20 *p.m.*	Night Mail.

FOR BIRMINGHAM.

H. M.	
* 9 20 *a.m.*	Mixed.
*12 50 *p.m.*	Mixed.
* 2 25 *p.m.*	Mail.
* 3 55 *p.m.*	Mixed.
7 20 *p.m.*	Mixed.
8 55 *p.m.*	First Class.
* 1 35 *a.m.*	Night Mail.
And on Sundays,	
12 50 *p.m.*	Mixed.
* 2 25 *p.m.*	Mail.
* 1 35 *a.m.*	Night Mail.

Horses and carriages must be at the station a quarter of an hour previous to the departure of the Train.

N.B. Those Trains marked with an asterisk (*) are in connexion with Trains to and from Lancashire, time being allowed for refreshment at the respective stations at Birmingham.

None of the Company's Porters or Servants in attendance are permitted to receive any gratuity; and a book is kept at every station, where passengers may note down any act of incivility or inattention of any of the servants (stating the number on their collar), and immediate attention will then be given to the complaint by the Directors.

Females are in attendance on the ladies at the London, Watford, Wolverton, and Birmingham stations, and there is a rest at Wolverton of ten minutes for refreshment.

The charge for parcels from London is 1*s.* 9*d.* under 18 lbs. weight, and 1½*d.* per lb. for all above, delivered in Leamington or Warwick, including porterage and all expenses, excepting the customary charge of 2*d.* for booking; and the public are cautioned not to pay more than is stated on the Ticket. The total charge from Leamington or Warwick to London is 2*s.*, or 1½*d.* per lb. if above 18 lbs. in weight.

TIMES OF DEPARTURE FROM LEAMINGTON.

The Imperial every morning at 7 ..... } Arriving in London
Royal Mail ditto ditto ¼ past 7 } at 2 *p.m.*

Superior Omnibus every day (except Sunday) at ¼ before 12.

The Railway Safety Coach every day (except Sunday) at ¼ past 2 *p.m.*

The Independent ditto at 3 *p.m.*

The Pilot every evening (except Sunday) at 8.

The above conveyances are dispatched from the Coventry station to Leamington, Warwick, &c., immediately after the arrival of the Trains from London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, thereby forming a direct communication with the Railway to this place of fashionable resort.

Booking Offices at Royal Leamington Spa.

BATH HOTEL. ROYAL HOTEL.
REGENT OFFICE, *Regent Street.*

IX.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

	London.	Harrow.	Watford.	Boxmoor.	Berkhampstead.	Tring.	Leighton.	Wolverton.	Roade.	Blisworth.	Weedon.	Crick.	Rugby.	Brandon.	Coventry.	Hampton.
HARROW	11½															
WATFORD	17¾	6¼														
BOXMOOR	24½	13¼	7													
BERKHAMPSTEAD	28	16½	10¼	3½												
TRING	31¾	20½	14¼	7¼	4											
LEIGHTON	41	29½	23¼	16½	13¼	9¼										
WOLVERTON	52½	41¼	35	28	24¾	21	11¾									
ROADE	60	48½	42¼	35½	32¼	28¼	19¼	7½								
BLISWORTH	63½	52	45¾	39	35¾	31¾	22¾	11	3½							
WEEDON	69¾	58¼	52	45¼	42	38	29	17¼	9¾	6¼						
CRICK	75¼	64	57¾	50¾	47½	43½	34½	22¾	15½	12	5¾					
RUGBY	83¼	71¾	65½	58¾	55½	51½	42½	30¾	23½	20	13¾	8				
BRANDON	89¼	77¾	71½	64¾	61¼	57½	48¼	36¾	29¼	25¾	19½	14	6			
COVENTRY	94	82¾	76½	69½	66¼	62½	53¼	41¾	34¼	30¾	24½	19	11	5		
HAMPTON	100½	89	82¾	76	72½	68¾	59½	48	40½	37	30¾	25¼	17¼	11½	6½	
BIRMINGHAM	112¼	101	94¾	87¾	84½	80½	71½	59¾	52½	49	42¾	37	29¼	23¼	18¼	12

X.

DISTANCES
FROM
TOWN TO TOWN IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK.

The names of the respective Towns are on the top and side, and the square where both meet gives the distance.

																	Distance from London.
	Alcester																103
Atherstone	39	Atherstone															107
Birmingham	19	20	Birmingham														110
Coleshill	24	9	9	Coleshill													103
Coventry	27	14	18	12	Coventry												91
Henley-in-Arden	8	31	14	24	18	Henley-in-Arden											101
Kenilworth	22	18	22	13	5	14	Kenilworth										96
Kineton	19	33	31	30	21	19	16	Kineton									83
Leamington	18	26	22	32	12	11	7	9	Leamington								90
Nuneaton	34	5	21	12	8	26	13	28	20	Nuneaton							100
Rugby	35	26	31	25	13	28	17	21	14	17	Rugby						85
Solihull	17	21	7	10	14	10	10	23	14	20	27	Solihull					108
Southam	24	27	30	25	13	20	15	10	8	21	10	23	Southam				82
Stratford-upon-Avon	8	32	22	27	19	8	13	11	10	26	24	18	16	Stratford-upon-Avon			95
Sutton Coldfield	25	15	8	10	20	22	19	35	26	21	35	14	34	30	Sutton Coldfield		110
Warwick	16	24	20	18	10	9	5	11	2	18	16	12	10	8	24	Warwick	92

XI.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT RETURNED FOR THE COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Southern Division.—Sir John Mordaunt, of Walton, Bart. Evelyn John Shirley, of Eatington, Esq.

Northern Division.—Sir E. Eardley Wilmot, of Berkswell, Bart., William Stratford Dugdale, of Blythe Hall, Esq.

Borough of Warwick.—Sir Charles Eurwicke Douglas, Knt. William Collins, Esq.

Borough of Birmingham.—Thomas Attwood, Esq., Joshua Scholefield, Esq.

City of Coventry.—Rt. Hon. Edward Ellice, William Williams, Esq.

XII.

FREEMASONS' LODGES IN THE PROVINCE OF WARWICK.

No.	51	St. Paul's Lodge ..	Birmingham.
	88	Athol Lodge	Birmingham.
	316	Trinity Lodge	Coventry.
	356	Shakspeare Lodge .	Warwick.
	378	Apollo Lodge	Alcester.
	556	Guy's Lodge	Leamington.
	625	Abbey Lodge	Nuneaton.

Provincial Grand Master—Rt. Hon. Earl Ferrers.
Deputy Provincial Grand Master—N. L. Torre, Esq.

XIII.

POST OFFICE, ROYAL LEAMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Mails.

	H.	M.
London, with bags from Coventry, Warwick, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	7	0 *a.m.*
Birmingham, North and West of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales	7	50 *a.m.*
Stratford, Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Gloucestershire	10	30 *a.m.*
London Day Mail, Coventry, Northamptonshire, &c.	4	15 *p.m.*

Letters delivered twenty minutes after each arrival.

DISPATCHES.

Mails.

	H.	M.
London, Day Mail, with bags for Coventry, &c.	7	15 *a.m.*
Birmingham	7	0 *p.m.*
Stratford	3	0 *p.m.*
Second	4	0 *p.m.*
London Night Mail	8	0 *p.m.*

Box closed half an hour before the despatch of each Mail.

E. ENOCH, POST MASTER, BATH STREET,

Agent for all London Newspapers.

XIV.

COACH OFFICES.

Royal Hotel	High street.
Bath Hotel	Bath street.
Regent Coach Office	Regent street.
Stoneleigh Hotel	Clemens street.
Red Lion Inn	Regent street.

XV.

WAGON OFFICES.

Hunt's	Court street, High street.
Haines'	Bath Hotel.
Burman's	Bowling-green Inn, Church street.

XVI.

WHARFS, &c.

Pickford's and Co.	Agent—Mr. Tildesley, Ranelagh terrace.
Whitehouse and Sons	Agent—Messrs. Watkin and Co. Ranelagh street.
Bird and Sons	
Crowley and Co.	Agents — W. Watkin, Teachbrook road.

XVII.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Birmingham - -	Owen White, Lower parade.
Caledonian - -	Chapman and Marr, Warwick street.
Clerical and Medical	T. Rousham, Bath street.
County - - -	J. Merridew, Lower parade.
Crown - - -	J. Hewett, Assembly Rooms.
Eagle - - -	O. White, Lower parade.
Family Endowment -	N. L. Torre, Parthenon.
Freemasons' - -	N. L. Torre, Parthenon.
Globe - - -	J. Bird, Lower parade.
Guardian - -	J. G. Jackson, Newbold Lodge.
London Corporation	W. Reeve, Victoria terrace.
Manchester - -	J. Ransford, Hamilton crescent.
National Loan Fund	N. L. Torre, Parthenon.
Norwich Union -	W. F. Cowley, Charlotte street.
Phœnix - - -	T. Rousham, Bath street.
Royal Exchange -	G. C. Liebenrood, Warwick street.
Scottish Union -	W. Cookes, Warwick street.

XVIII.

HOUSE AGENTS.

Brown and Harris - - -	Lower parade.
Owen White - - - -	Lower parade.

XIX.

PAROCHIAL DIRECTORY.

Vicar	Rev. R. Downes, 28, Lansdowne place.
Curate	Rev. H. T. Harris, 3, Russell terrace.
Parish Clerk	J. Brown, George street.
Parish Solicitors	Messrs. Patterson and Hanbury, Brunswick house.
Clerk to Magistrates	Mr. Percy, Marmion House.
Head Police Officer	Mr. W. Roby, Town Hall.
Collector of Assessed Taxes	Mr. Edward Cooper, Church street.
Collector of Commissioners' Rates	Mr. W. Lewis, Tavistock street.
Registrar of Births, Marriages, & Deaths	Mr. Croydon, George street.
Crier	J. Nickes, Teachbrook road.
Surveyor of Taxes	Mr. H. Cooper, Brunswick street.

XX.

THE WEATHER TABLE.

The following table, constructed upon philosophical considerations of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and confirmed by experience of many years' actual observations, describes to the observer what weather in the greatest probability will presently happen, and so near the truth, that in very few instance it will be found to fail.

IF THE MOON CHANGES	SUMMER.	WINTER.
betw. 12 & 2 at noon	Very rainy	Snow and rain.
2 & 4 aftnoon	Changeable	Fair and mild.
4 & 6 evening	Fair	Fair.
6 & 8	Fair, if wind at N.W.	Frosty, if wind N. or N.E.
6 & 8	Rainy, if at S. or S.W.	Rain or snow, if S. or S.W.
8 & 10	Rainy, if at S. or S.W.	Rain or snow, if S. or S.W.
10 & 12 night	Fair	Fair and frosty.
12 & 2 morning	Fair	Hard frost, unless S. or S.W.
2 & 4	Cold and showery	Snow and stormy.
4 & 6	Rain	Snow and stormy.
6 & 8	Wind and Rain	Stormy weather.
8 & 10	Changeable	Rain, if wind W.; snow if E.
10 & 12 noon	Frequent showers	Cold, with high wind.

I.—When there has been no particular storm about the time of the spring equinox—March 21,—if a storm arise from the east on or before that day, or if a storm from any point of the compass arise near a week after the equinox, then, in either of these cases the succeeding summer is generally dry, four times in five.

II.—But if a storm arise from the S.W. or W.S.W. on or just before the spring equinox, then the summer following is generally wet, five times in six.

MISTS.—A white mist in the evening over a meadow with a river, will be drawn up by the sun next morning, and the day will be bright. Five or six fogs successively drawn up portend rain.—Where the mist which hangs over low lands draws towards high hills in the morning, and rolls up to the top, it will be fair; but if the mist hangs upon the hills, and drags along the woods, there will be rain.

CLOUDS.—Against much rain, the clouds increase very fast, especially before thunder.—When they are formed like fleeces, but dense in the middle, and bright toward the edges, with the sky bright, they are signs of a frost, with hail, snow, or rain.—If they form high in air, in thin white trains, like locks of wool, they portend wind, and probably rain.—When a general cloudiness covers the sky, and small black fragments of clouds fly underneath, they are a sure sign of rain, and probably will be lasting. Two currents of clouds always portend rain, and, in summer, thunder.

DEW.—If the dew lies plentifully on the grass after a fair day, it is a sign of another. If not, and there is no wind, rain must follow.—A red evening portends fine weather; but if it spread too far upwards from the horizon in the evening, and especially morning, it foretells wind or rain, or both.—When the sky in rainy weather is tinged with sea green, the rain will increase; if with deep blue, it will be showery.

HEAVENLY BODIES.—A haziness in the air which fades the sun's light, and makes the orb appear whitish, or ill-defined; or at night, if the moon and stars grow dim, and a ring encircles the former, rain will follow.—If the sun's rays appear like Moses' horns, if white at setting, or shorn of his rays, or goes down into a bank of clouds in the horizon, bad weather is to be expected.—If the moon looks pale and dim, we expect rain; if red, wind; and if of her natural colour, with a clear sky, fair weather.—If the moon is rainy throughout, it will clear at the change, and perhaps the rain return a few days after. If fair throughout, and rain at the change, the fair weather will probably return on the fourth or fifth day.

WIND.—If the wind veers about, much rain is pretty sure.

If in changing it follows the course of the sun, it brings fair weather; the contrary, foul.—Whistling, or howling of the wind, is a sure sign of rain.

METEORS.—The Aurora Borealis, after warm days, is generally succeeded by cooler air.—Shooting stars are supposed to indicate wind.

ANIMALS.—Before rain, swallows fly low; dogs grow sleepy, and eat grass; water-fowl dive much; fish will not bite; flies are more troublesome; toads crawl about; moles, ants, bees, and many insects are very busy; birds fly low for insects; swine, sheep, and cattle are uneasy, and so even is the human body.

ADDENDUM.

SINCE these sheets were sent to the press, considerable alterations and improvements have been made at the Parthenon, or Music Hall, in Bath street; among which it is requisite to notice the disposal of chandeliers at the sides of the room, instead of being suspended from the ceiling, according to the judicious method adopted at the celebrated hall in Birmingham. These chandeliers are now ten in number, besides two in the orchestra.

DEC 21 1936